

## Bourguiba sacks Caid Essebsi

TUNIS (Agencies) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on Monday sacked Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, the official TAP news agency reported. Two months ago Mr. Bourguiba dismissed Mohammed Mzali from the post of prime minister before a major government reshuffle. Mr. Caid Essebsi, who took office in 1981 in Mr. Mzali's government, was noted as a protégé of Mr. Bourguiba's wife, whom the 83-year-old president divorced a month ago. The new foreign minister will be Tunisia's current ambassador to Paris, Hedi Mabrouk, TAP said. In an apparent sign that Mr. Caid Essebsi's dismissal did not represent his complete disgrace, TAP said he would be given another post, but did not say which. Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, who replaced Mr. Mzali on July 8, announced the change after seeing Mr. Bourguiba at his residence at Mornag, outside Tunis.

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## EC agrees on limited sanctions

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (EC) on Monday agreed on limited economic sanctions against South Africa for its failure to heed calls for the dismantling of apartheid, EC officials said. But West Germany and Portugal held out at a meeting of EC foreign ministers against marginally tougher proposals agreed in principle at the EC summit in The Hague last June. The officials said the measures, first proposed more than a year ago, would include a ban on new investment in South Africa and bar the import of South African gold coins. These were included in The Hague proposals but both Bonn and Lisbon on Monday were unwilling to accept a ban on coal, the most significant element in The Hague package.

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## Decree approves National Aid Fund

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the National Aid Fund law for the year 1986. The fund will provide assistance to the poor and destitute people in Jordan. Another Royal Decree endorsed the appointment of Dr. Zuheir Khalifa as director general of the Pension Fund, in succession to Dr. Bassam Al Saket, who was appointed secretary general of the Royal Court.

## Rifai receives Karami's message

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Monday received a message from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The message was delivered by Mr. Rifai by Lebanese Ambassador to Jordan Peter Ziyadeh.

## JDEC rejects Israeli offer

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDEC) turned down on Monday an offer by the Israeli occupation authorities to waive part of the company's debts in return for ceding parts of the company's concession areas which include Israeli settlements. The director of the board of directors of the company, Anwar Nuseibah, told the Israeli minister of energy that he had no power or authority to cede any of the JDEC concession areas to the Israeli authorities and asked him to arrange for removing all obstacles hindering the company from conducting its work smoothly.

## New group claims Karachi bombing

BEIRUT (AP) — A previously unknown group calling itself the "Iraqi Al Rafidain Islamic Movement" claimed responsibility on Monday for a bomb-trapped car explosion that killed an Iraqi diplomat in Karachi. "The Iraqi Al Rafidain Islamic Movement announces it killed the Iraqi (vice) consul in Karachi," an anonymous caller told a Western news agency.

## Lebanon's communications links restored

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's international telecommunications were restored on Monday after a 24-hour interruption. Communications Ministry sources said: They said the breakdown followed a power failure at the Riyadh Al Solh exchange in west Beirut.

## Hungarian president begins visit to Syria

DAMASCUS (AP) — Hungarian President Pal Losonczi arrived in Damascus Monday with a high-ranking delegation for an official three-day visit. The delegation included Hungarian Communist Party Secretary-General Istvan Horvath, Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant-General Jozsef Pasko and officials of Hungary's foreign and trade ministries.

## Amnesty, reporting torture of Arabs by Israelis, calls for inquiry

LONDON (Agencies) — Amnesty International on Tuesday called for full investigations of reports that Palestinian prisoners were tortured in the Israeli-occupied territories and under Israeli supervision in South Lebanon.

The international human-rights organisation said Israeli authorities had failed to respond to its appeals to set up independent investigations and make the results public. Amnesty International issued a detailed account of charges made by Adnan Mansour Ghanem, who reported being beaten, forced to stand for long periods while hooded and handcuffed, prevented from sleeping, suffocated and subjected to ice-cold showers.

The organisation said Mr. Ghanem's account "was typical of a steady flow of allegations of torture and ill-treatment by Palestinian prisoners." Amnesty International also asked the Israeli authorities to investigate detailed accounts of torture which former prisoners said was carried out by Fatah militant under Israeli supervision in South Lebanon.

These accounts came from people who had been held in Khiam prison in the "security zone" established by Israeli forces adjoining the Israeli border.

Former detainees said they were hooded, beaten, and subjected to electric shock during interrogation. Some said they were burned with cigarettes and suspended by their wrists from a cross-bar. Consistent reports reaching Amnesty International from ex-detainees said the torture was inflicted by members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia under the supervision of Israelis.

Over 200 people, including teenagers, women and old men, are believed to be held at Khiam. They are denied any judicial process and the right to see lawyers, and are not formally charged. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is denied access to them.

Amnesty International said the case of Mr. Ghanem, who was deported to Jordan without being charged with any offence, reflected many other reports from the territories occupied by Israeli forces.

He was arrested in December 1985 on suspicion of renewing activity in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He had been released in connection with a prisoner exchange seven months earlier, after spending 17½ years in prison for armed infiltration into occupied territory. He was taken to Gaza prison, where he said the interrogation and torture took place at the hands of the Israeli security service, known as Shin Bet.

His lawyer, was not allowed to speak with him for 35 days after his arrest. He told a representative of the ICRC of the torture when he was visited, but it continued, he said. Under an agreement with Israeli authorities, the ICRC visits security suspects within 14 days of their arrest but its reports to the authorities and their follow-up are not made public. Early in the interrogation, Mr. Ghanem said, two bags were put over his head and tightened

(Continued on page 3)

## 1 killed, 51 injured in blast at Paris police headquarters

PARIS (Agencies) — A bomb ripped through the French capital's central police headquarters Monday, killing one person and injuring 51 others, police said.

They said one unidentified victim died in hospital several hours after the blast, which destroyed a ground floor office issuing driving licences.

Three others were in serious condition. The explosion was the fourth to hit the French capital since last Monday and the second in two days.

Firemen said many of those hurt were employees at the police headquarters, next to Notre Dame Cathedral on the banks of the River Seine in central Paris.

Three people have died and more than 100 people have been injured in the latest spate of bombings, which began last Monday with a blast at Paris City Hall which killed one. A second fatal injury occurred in an attack on a restaurant Sunday.

Several hours after the police headquarters blast, police and firemen rushed to the nearby Latin quarter following reports of another explosion in a cafe.

But police said it had been a false alarm, the latest in a long series since the bombing wave began.

They said there had been hundreds of such alarms across Paris Monday alone, reflecting the nervousness gripping the French capital.

The explosion, the fourth in a week in the capital, struck the police headquarters building on the Ile de la Cite. The bomb blew up in an area where driver licences are issued.

"It was a very violent explosion," said one police employee. "Several persons were thrown several metres. The windows blew out even the ones at the counters separating the public from those working here. Many people were hit by flying glass that caused cuts to their faces and hands."

Police said the explosive device was placed against one of the counters.

They said first indications were that the device was similar to the one used in the three other bombings, which have been claimed by a clandestine group, the Committee of Solidarity for Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners, which is demanding freedom for three convicted extremists.

One of them, Georges Ibrahim Abdullah, faces trial on charges of complicity in the assassinations of an Israeli diplomat and a U.S. military attaché. He also is serving a four-year sentence for possession of weapons and false documents.

The other two are Anis Naccache, leader of the Iranian commando unit, which failed in an assassination attempt on the Shah of Iran's last premier, Shahpour Bakhtiar, and Woroujan Garbidjian, an

(Continued on page 3)

## Israel seeks recognition of use of force as self-defence

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel demanded Monday that the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) recognise the use of force against air pirates as legitimate self-defence.

Transportation Minister Chaim Corfu said the proposal was submitted to the ICAO in advance of a conference to be held Sept. 23 in Montreal, Canada, with the participation of the organisation's 155 member nations.

"We demand that the use of force, when there is no other alternative, be recognised as a means of self-defence," Mr. Corfu

told a news conference.

Mr. Corfu said "use of force" would apply to hostage rescue operations and the killing of hijackers. He said Israel had not specifically mentioned retaliatory actions against countries supporting international guerrilla violence, but he indicated the vague language of the proposal would allow certain leeway in that respect.

He said Israel hoped the United States would support the proposal "to legitimise its past and future reactions against terrorists."

## British Social Democrats adopt pro-nuclear policy

HARROGATE, England (R) — Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP) on Monday approved a pro-nuclear energy policy that is likely to upset their Liberal electoral partners.

At its annual congress in this northern England spa town delegates overwhelmingly approved a motion to undertake a stringent review of safety standards in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster in the Soviet Union.

"Subject to a satisfactory outcome of this review we will construct additional nuclear power stations, if and when required, in order to ensure that our industries are able to obtain

electricity at prices no greater than our competitors."

A motion to phase out nuclear power was roundly defeated by the 450 delegates.

The pro-nuclear stance, whose strength surprised some commentators, could pose additional problems for the centrist SDP/Liberal alliance, which is gearing up for elections expected next year.

The Liberals, who hold their own annual conference next week, are traditionally more environment-conscious than the technocrat-inclined SDP, and are expected to vote for phasing out nuclear power.

## Stockholm delegates work on final text

STOCKHOLM (R) — Delegates at the Stockholm disarmament conference, confident that East and West are on course for agreement by Friday's deadline, met on Monday to draft the final text, diplomats said.

Western delegates said that blanks were being left in the text covering areas where the 35 participating nations have still to reach agreement during the few remaining days.

The mood was still of optimism (See page 4), the delegates added, although one Western diplomat said he did not expect further concessions in the two crucial areas which divided the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Warsaw Pact blocs until the last minute.

The conference, which has spent more than two-and-a-half years trying to agree on measures to reduce the risk of war in Europe, was rescued from the brink of failure earlier this year by a string of concessions from East and West.

The aim of the talks is to draw up new ground rules for notification, observation and inspection of ground troop movements to reduce East-West tensions.

## Iraqi president vows severe retaliation for missile attack

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein vowed on Monday severe retaliation for Iran's attacks on civilian targets and peaked with a missile strike on Baghdad, but indicated that the Iraqi armed forces would not hit back at civilian centres in Iran.

The Iraqi president's vow coincided with an Iranian announcement that Tehran had stopped attacks against "economic and military" targets in Iraq because Iraq itself had "refrained" from mounting such attacks in the last two days.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman reported the fourth Iraqi strike on shipping in the Gulf in two days.

President Hussein's pledge to retaliate for Iranian attacks on Iraqi civilians came in a message read out by an announcer on television and radio.

"I assure you we will react, but leave for us the time and the



Saddam Hussein

means," the message said.

Twenty-four people were killed by an Iranian surface-to-surface missile which hit a residential area of Baghdad last Friday.

The next day, some 250,000 people in a funeral procession for

the victims demanded immediate revenge.

President Hussein said Iraq had missiles and planes able to hit the most distant point in Iran. "The Iranian people and the world know that we are able to wipe out complete Iranian towns."

But he added: "Consideration, patience and self-restraint reflect the feeling of self-confidence and capability to effectively deal with the present and future circumstances."

Iraq's reaction would take into consideration the fact that "the major part of the Iranian people is now with Iraq in one trench against (Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini, or at least with Iraq's appeals for peace," he said.

Another factor was that the world, "after six years of the war, knows now our capability."

(Continued on page 3)

## Peres and Shultz set conditions for Soviet role in Mideast conference

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Monday opposed a Soviet role in a Middle East peace conference while Moscow has no diplomatic ties with Israel and does not permit free emigration of Soviet Jews.

Mr. Shultz told reporters after meeting the Israeli prime minister at the State Department: "If they want a place at any Middle East peace conference then they ought to establish diplomatic relations with all of the parties... and treat Jews in the Soviet Union decently."

Mr. Shultz also said that any country that wanted to talk about peace should take a "constructive" attitude towards

peace moves in the region.

"And unfortunately, he haven't seen that," he contended.

Mr. Peres said that "one can hardly see" any serious Soviet move in diplomatic relations with Israel or on the "fate of the Russian Jewish community."

Backing Mr. Shultz's statement, he said Soviet participation in any peace conference "depends entirely upon their action."

Last month Israel and Soviet officials held talks in Helsinki that were supposed to have dealt with consular affairs. However the talks ended abruptly after 90 minutes when, according to press reports, Israel pushed the issues of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

The two countries have had no

formal diplomatic relations since 1967 when Moscow broke ties after the Arab-Israeli war.

The Arab states have sought an international conference involving the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to support any move towards peace negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak also proposed an international conference at their summit meeting in Alexandria, Egypt, last week.

Mr. Peres pointed out that the idea of an international conference was Jordan's and said Israel had agreed to consider it

(Continued on page 3)

## More than 30 injured in new Kalamata quake

KALAMATA (Agencies) — More than 30 people were reported injured on Monday when a strong tremor hit this southern Greek town where at least 20 people died in an earthquake on Saturday.

Dozens of buildings, including two apartment blocks weakened by Saturday's quake, collapsed during Monday's tremor, which registered 5.6 points on the Richter Scale. Two lesser tremors had been felt in the town during the night.

The injured were treated in tents outside the town's main hospital which has been empty since being damaged on Saturday.

Dr. Paul Chevallier, a member of a French team of rescue experts, managed to pull one man alive from a collapsed house in the latest tremors.

The Athens seismological institute said the new quake occurred at 2:41 p.m. It had the same epicenter as Saturday's main

## Jordanian bank hopes to reopen branch in Nablus

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) is expected to take its final decision soon on an application by the Cairo-Amman Bank to reopen a branch in the occupied West Bank city of Nablus, Cairo Amman Bank officials said Monday.

Jawdat Shasha, chairman of the Cairo-Amman Bank, said on Monday he expected the CBJ decision to be favourable and the Nablus branch of the bank could be operational in a month's time from the date of CBJ approval. "We are optimistic that the CBJ will endorse the opening of our Nablus branch as part of Jordan's efforts to extend banking facilities to the Palestinians living in the occupied territories," Mr. Shasha told the Jordan Times.

Contacted by the Jordan Times on Monday, Central Bank officials withheld comment on the Cairo-Amman Bank's application. "I have no comment," said an official reached by the newspaper.

Mr. Shasha recently visited the West Bank and held talks with Palestinian notables and businessmen there on reopening the bank's branches in the West Bank. The branches were closed when the Israelis occupied the West Bank and Gaza in the 1967 war. The closure was in line with a decision to close all branches of Jordanian banks in the West Bank taken by the CBJ in consideration of the possibility that the banks would be forced to deal in Israeli

(Continued on page 3)

## INSIDE

\* Garang says no outside help will influence Sudanese rebellion, page 2  
\* PSD director-general outlines goals of new security approach, page 3  
\* Optimism prevails for accord at Stockholm conference, page 5  
\* Animal aides offer better independence to the disabled, page 5  
\* Maradona scores super goal for Napoli, page 6  
\* Oil market "breathes" again, page 7  
\* Upto 14 dead killed in Soweto clashes, page 8







NEWS IN BRIEF

**Rifai forms supervisory team**  
AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has formed a higher committee to supervise preparations for an economic conference on the five-year development plan which is scheduled to be held here on Nov. 7. The committee is chaired by Planning Minister Taher Kana'an.

**Masri receives envoys' credentials**  
AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Monday received a copy of the credentials of newly-appointed Bangali Ambassador to Jordan Hidayat Ahmad. On Sunday Mr. Masri received a copy of the credentials of newly-appointed Dutch Ambassador to Jordan Gerben Meihuizen.

**Kana'an reviews 5-year plan projects**  
AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an and Australian Ambassador in Amman Terry Goggin on Monday discussed economic relations between the two countries and means of further promoting these ties. They also discussed the five-year development plans for the East and West banks and investment opportunities.

**Brunei minister due Sept. 21**  
AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education in Brunei, Mr. Datu Haj Abdul Aziz, is due here on Sept. 21 on an official visit to Jordan. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that during the three-day visit the Brunei minister will hold talks with officials at the Ministries of Education and Health on means of bolstering cooperation between Jordan and Brunei in educational and health-related fields.

**Press delegation to visit Syria**  
DAMASCUS (Petra) — A Jordanian press delegation, led by president of the Jordanian Press Association Mahmoud Al Kayed, will pay a visit to Syria during the second half of this month at the invitation of the president of the Syrian journalists federation.

Arab union to hold conference on cement industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Union for Cement and Cement Products (AUCCP) will organise a general conference in Amman in the coming month to discuss utilising modern technology in the Arab cement industry. Approximately 200 engineers and experts from Arab and foreign companies concerned with the production of cement and building materials are expected to take part in the conference which will be held in cooperation with the Jordan Cement Industries Factory Company (JCIFC), according to Mr. Ahmad Al Rousan AUCCP secretary general.

He said that conference, which is due to open on Oct. 8, will discuss four main subjects; the prevention of pollution in the cement industry, the treatment of industrial waste from cement plants, employment of computers in production and packaging operations and cement storage facilities.

The AUCCP aims at promoting the exchange of expertise in the cement industry and exchanging ideas among experts in this field as well as promoting the development of building techniques and construction materials, Mr. Rousan said.

The Damascus-based AUCCP, which was founded in 1977 by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), aims to achieve integration among various Arab cement industries because of the great importance of these industries in the Arab World and the significant role they play in Arab economic development, Mr. Rousan pointed out.

The aim of establishing the union, he added, was to bolster cooperation among cement industries in Arab states and to help such industries meet their needs of primary materials and skilled manpower and help them conduct research work to develop the cement industry.

So far the AUCCP has conducted its researches on building materials in Syria, Jordan, the occupied West Bank and North Yemen.

Ministry announces 52.63% pass rate for college exams

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 52.63 per cent of community college students have passed their 1986 final examinations set by the Ministry of Higher Education, according to the ministry's Secretary General Ahmad Al Tal.

Dr. Tal, giving details of the results at a press conference held on Tuesday, said that 15,528 students sat for the examinations of whom 9,919 were regular attendants of classes and the rest were repeating the examinations for the second or third time. Of the regular students, Dr. Tal said that 7,120 passed the final examinations achieving a pass rate of 71.8 per cent for this group. The fact that regular attendants achieved better results than last year was due to new measures introduced by the ministry by which it offered the students two days off between one examination and the next to give them ample time for revision, Dr. Tal pointed out.

Students who took the 1986 final examinations came from 44 community colleges, 19 of which are run by the government and the remainder are privately owned. According to Dr. Tal, the students have taken courses in educational, social, engineering, medical, commercial and agricultural streams.

Forum organises season of dialogue on youth issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, a season of dialogue on youth-related issues will start on Sunday at the University of Jordan, Faculty of Science and Technology. The season, which is organised by the Jordan Forum Humanism, will run until Oct. 20 and will include a number of seminars on topics of interest to Jordanian youth.

The first lecture entitled "The Jordan Valley — an opportunity for the involvement of Jordanian youth in the development plans," will be held on Sept. 29. The working paper was prepared by Jordan Valley Authority President Munther Haddadin.

A second seminar entitled "Authority, Youth, Friendship and Scopes of Participation," will be held on Oct. 6. The seminar's working paper has been prepared by Dr. Sa'adun Ibrahim, the secretary general of the Arab Thought Forum.

There will also be two seminars on the role of school curricula in preparing youth for the 21st Century and values of Jordanian youth. Working papers for these seminars have been prepared by Dr. Ali Mahafza, the president of Mu'ta University, and Dr. Ali Za'al, dean of the Faculty of Arts at Yarmouk University. The seminars will be held on Oct. 13 and Oct. 20 respectively.

Dakhqan opens conference on marketing cereals

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan on Monday stressed the importance of joint Arab action to bridge the region's food gap and he highlighted the significance of a seminar on Arab food security which was held in Amman last week.

Deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Mr. Dakhqan inaugurated a three-day conference on marketing cereals in the Middle East and North Africa which has been organised by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply in cooperation with the American Cereals Foundation.

Addressing the participants, Mr. Dakhqan said the government has recently leased semi-arid areas of land where water resources are available and that this land will be cultivated with cereals in a bid to bridge the gap between food production and consumption. The minister added that the government has so far leased 140,000 dunums of state-owned land and will lease 40,000 dunums within a short period of time.

PSD director discusses concept of comprehensive security

Responsibility for community order and safety rests on security forces and the public, Lt.-Gen. Majali says

IRBID (Petra) — Director of Public Security Department (PSD) Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Monday said that the PSD's concept of comprehensive security puts the responsibility of achieving security for the community on the shoulders of both the Public Security Department and citizens.



Abdul Hadi Al Majali

Addressing a large gathering in Irbid, Lt.-Gen. Majali said that the comprehensive concept of security is not only restricted to achieving the objectives of the police departments but also to achieving the objectives of the state.

Lt.-Gen. Majali said that the role of the public security forces should be reconsidered to add new dimensions to their activities and not to confine them to traditional roles. He added that the main tasks of the public security are to safeguard the security and stability of society, to ensure legitimacy and preserve order, to safeguard freedom and rights and achievements and to prevent the disruption of normal daily life.

Lt.-Gen. Majali went on to say that the new role of the security department came in response to social and intellectual developments and he added that the security forces are not solely responsible for public order/nor are they an alternative to the concerned authorities. Lt.-Gen. Majali defined the five main dimensions of a comprehensive concept on security as being preventive, social, humanitarian, cultural and moral.

Speaking about the concept of comprehensive security, Lt.-Gen. Majali said that the security of any community can not be achieved only by protecting society from crime because all crimes have their own causes and roots, which should be investigated. He added that the security forces are provided with all the relevant information on current conditions as part of the department's service to provide all necessary help to other concerned parties.

Speaking about the recently-established security centre, Lt.-Gen. Majali said the centre will contribute to raising the efficiency of security formations in the field and will strengthen their capabilities enabling them to deal with any new situations effectively and quickly. It will also enable the police units to play a constructive role in serving citizens, he continued.

The public security director said many of police duties have been reconsidered in a move to making them conform to the new concept of security.

He added that the Public Security Department, in cooperation with other concerned authorities, is preparing a draft traffic regulations in a bid to reduce the number of road accidents.

On the subject of prisons, Lt.-Gen. Majali said the PSD has embarked on new arrangements which are in harmony with the modern systems applied in developed countries.

The ultimate goal of the PSD is to provide an establishment for security which can meet the aspirations of Jordanian citizens and which can play a distinguished role in serving the community, he concluded.

security centres in Amman Governorate, according to a report in the Arabic daily newspaper Al Rai. The PSD sources quoted in the report added that these cards will be filled in using the most up-to-date methods.

The cards will detail information about landlords, tenants, residences, street numbers, passport numbers, names, places and dates of birth and vehicle number plates and specifications.

Once these cards have been filled in, the information will be stored in a computer data bank so the police authorities can retrieve information about any person in Amman Governorate as needed. The cards will initially be introduced in Amman and at a later date will be introduced throughout the country, according to the report.

PSD sources also said that the police are currently drawing up plans and details of various districts and important buildings, including all points of access, as a contingency measure to speed up operations in the event of an emergency. The sources added that the PSD will also establish a main telecommunications station in each security centre.

1 killed in Paris blast

(Continued from page 1)

Armenian convicted in a 1983 bombing at Orly airport that killed eight people. Both are serving life sentences.

In addition to the committee, a previously unknown group called the Partisans of Rights and Freedom also issued statements in Beirut last week claiming responsibility for all bombings in France in the past 10 months.

Monday's blast occurred as President Francois Mitterrand said the fight against terrorism is "the business of the entire nation." He praised three men who risked their lives to remove a bomb from a crowded cafe Sunday, during which one policeman was killed.

Reacting to the way of attacks, the French government announced anti-terrorism measures that include stricter visa requirements and the use of soldiers at airports and border crossings.

On Monday morning, police raided Lebanese districts of the capital and its suburbs and arrested 20 people. French news reports said, citing unidentified sources. Police refused to comment on the reports.

After the bombings last week, 12 people were arrested, mostly Lebanese citizens. On Friday, the government ordered all 12 expelled from France, although attorneys for some contended their clients had no connection with extremists or radical causes.

Mr. Mitterrand said in a statement that the courage of the three men who removed the bomb from the pub Renault on the famed Champs-Elysee averted a bigger tragedy.

Peres, Shultz set traditions

(Continued from page 1)

under the conditions listed by Mr. Shultz.

But he said an international conference should be a support rather than a substitute for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Mr. Peres said that no arrangements for a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had "yet" been arranged.

At a meeting in Washington last week the ambassadors of the two countries were believed to have discussed a possible Soviet-Israeli meeting in New York soon.

Next month Mr. Peres swaps jobs with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Israeli Likud coalition, under the terms of their "unity government" agreement.

Mr. Shamir on Monday blasted the proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.

"We don't think this framework will contribute to serve peace — on the contrary," Mr. Shamir said on Israel Radio.

However, Mr. Shamir indicated he would wait and see how Mr. Peres talks in Washington progress before mapping out

Israel's moves. Mr. Shamir also is scheduled to visit New York next week for the opening session of the U.N. General Assembly.

"The peace process is not a strict framework. There can be all kinds of developments in this framework," Mr. Shamir said. "We must plan our steps and coordinate with our biggest friend, the United States."

Syrian radio station said on Monday that Mr. Peres' talks in Washington were aimed at excluding the Soviet Union from "the so-called" Middle East peace process.

Damascus Radio said "this is, however, not surprising at all, because excluding the Arabs and the Soviet Union has always been an American and Israeli objective."

"And like previous similar efforts, this one is also doomed to failure."

The radio said in a commentary that political developments in and a shift in the balance of power makes it impossible to establish a "just and lasting peace" in the Middle East without the participation of the Soviet Union, the United Nations and "all the other concerned parties."

Amnesty calls for inquiry

(Continued from page 1)

around his neck, strangling him. He described now his interrogators held him down on the floor and let him breathe only long enough to answer when they demanded that he confess to offences. Each time he failed to confess, he was suffocated again, he said.

Between interrogation sessions, he stood with a hood over his head and his hands tied in a plumbing pipe behind his back, so that he could sleep only in brief snatches, standing or kneeling, he reported.

After he complained in court about his treatment, he was beaten again, his lawyer said. His head was covered with a bag and security men beat him all over his body, on his ears, neck, chest, genitals and the back of his head, according to this account. His lawyer described seeing a large wound on his head and other injuries when she was finally allowed to meet him.

Amnesty International emphasised that while procedural safeguards, including the right to legal representation and visits by the ICRC, were supposed to prevent torture of prisoners in the occupied Arab territories, these had apparently failed to protect Mr. Ghanem and others. In South Lebanon, the organisation said, even those safeguards were absent.

Bank hopes to reopen branch

(Continued from page 1)

currency.

Mr. Sha'sha said the Cairo-Amman Bank's branch in Nabulus, as and when reopened, would not deal in Israeli currency. It would only transfer money from outside the West Bank and Gaza into the occupied territories, he said.

He said the situation in the West Bank and Gaza warranted a role for well-established banks to take over money-changing operations which money-changers had not been performing.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajal Muasher said recently that any studies on reopening branches of Amman-based banks in the occupied territories should take into consideration regulations of the Arab boycott against Israel.

Portrait of Jordan' exhibition captures inspiring landscapes, scenes on film

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Spreading landscapes under heavy skies shot with shafts of light, pockets of wild flowers nesting among the pale limestone rocks, castles and lakes, sheep and steam trains are just some of the 30 images taken by British-born photographer Ann O'Neill on show at the Petra Bank Art Gallery this week.

Entitled "A Portrait of Jordan" Mrs. O'Neill has not only managed to capture parts of the country's wonderful scenery in some of its many nuances, but has also unified the exhibition by imbuing the images with a gentle atmosphere and rare kinds of light that show just how well Mrs. O'Neill knows and loves the country she has chosen to make her home for the last 14 years.

Although not a professional photographer, Mrs. O'Neill takes her hobby seriously and has already become well-known for the greeting cards and postcards she has produced showing Jordan and its flora and fauna. Mrs. O'Neill's real aim as regards to her photographic work however is to record all the different species of wild flowers found in Jordan on film and she now has an enormous collection of slides which she uses to give illustrated talks.

It was while searching out the wild flowers that Mrs. O'Neill fell in love with the scenery of Jordan. The resulting photographs led



A traditional craftsman and his wife display their stone carvings at the Jerash festival (photo: Anne O'Neill)

changes.

Mrs. O'Neill's love for Jordan is felt in many of the images such as the fabulous flame tree of South Shuna, the huge black satiny irises, and the spring flowers of Dibbin which, for many, typify the essence of the Jordanian countryside. Perhaps, along with the sun-streaked clouds which gather over a distant Karak Castle, one of the most appealing photographs has to be "Wadi Jilat" where endless rolling hills of rocks and stones are split just for an instant surprisingly by a small clear pool to which a flock of sheep and black goats are coming to drink. It is an exciting image which captures the harshness, the emptiness and the strange lure of the monochromatic vastness of the Jordanian desert.

The exhibition runs until Sept. 21.

ART REVIEW

places are not inaccessible. Also, because Jordan is growing so rapidly not only in the urban areas but in the rural ones too, I felt it was important to build up a visual archive of the country especially as almost overnight things — like the loss of a tree or altering a watercourse — the actual scenery

Iraqi leader vows severe retaliation

(Continued from page 1)

therefore using this capability in a rational way will not be interpreted by anyone as a result of weakness.

Also, President Hussein said, "the more we maintain self-restraint, our counter blows will be more supported by the world."

The 49-year-old president described Ayatollah Khomeini as "feeble-minded and a lunatic" who sought to export Iran's Islamic-style revolution to Iraq.

"We have the respect of the world and our enemies fear us," the Iraqi leader told his nation.

President Hussein did not refer in his statement to Iran's drummed-up preparations for a major ground offensive into Iraq.

Iraq has repeatedly called for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Iran. President Hussein last month proposed an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal to the international border by both Iranian and Iraqi armies, a peace treaty and a pledge by both Gulf powers not to interfere in each other's internal affairs.

Iranian leaders were quick to reject the proposals and Ayatollah Khomeini said the war would only end when the government of President Hussein was toppled.

President Hussein said he knew how worried his people were by Iranian shelling of Iraq's southern port city of Basra, "the killing of prisoners-of-war (PoWs) while their hands were tied behind their backs and the bombardment of Baghdad with a missile."

Iraq has accused Iran of almost daily shelling of Basra and of killing prisoners taken during recent fighting in the oil-rich Majnoon area of the southern Gulf war front. Iran has denied it killed PoWs.

In Tehran, the national news agency IRNA quoted Iran's war information headquarters as saying Tehran had halted "retaliatory" attacks on Iraq because Iraq had not raised any of its "civilian" areas for two days.

Announcing Iraq's latest attack against Gulf shipping, a military spokesman on Baghdad Radio said a "large naval target" was hit.

Baghdad had previously reported two attacks Sunday night, and another early Sunday.

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## Jordan Times

### Games won't bring peace

IN THE wake of the Mubarak-Peres summit, which was held in Alexandria last week, Israel is accelerating its moves to extract the maximum political gains it can possibly get. On top of these gains is a meeting which the Israeli prime minister is trying to arrange with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during the two men's visits to the U.S. this week.

This Israeli move must be viewed in conjunction with last month's Israeli-Soviet meeting in Helsinki, which broke down apparently over Soviet refusal to place on the agenda the domestic issue of Soviet Jewry.

In their summit meeting Messrs Mubarak and Peres conceived and delivered the idea of a preparatory committee to lay the groundwork for an international conference on the Middle East conflict. There appears now a momentum emerging for such a conference, with the Arab parties and the Soviets among the most enthusiastic proponents of the idea. This Soviet interest and support was illustrated, inter alia, by the visits to our region made by two Soviet high officials in the span of the last few weeks. The Soviet Union, under the new leadership of Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, has initiated a series of political steps to play a more dynamic and positive role in international affairs, and Moscow appears now more receptive than ever to play such a role in the Middle East.

All these developments take us back to basics, namely, knowing Israel's real intention behind agreeing with Egypt on the Mideast conference at this time. We have a legitimate reason to ask such a question in view of the imminent assumption of power in Israel by Yitzhak Shamir next month. We all know the position of the Likud party, which Shamir heads, on the proposed conference, and we also happen to believe that the Likudniks actually mean that they have been saying about their total opposition to holding the conference before and even after the Alexandria summit. Their ipso facto rejection of even the idea of the conference, coupled with their avowed stand against any territorial compromises with the Arabs, makes us wonder that these Israeli intentions really are.

The indicators of the past and the present are indeed ominous. An outgoing Israeli prime minister pushes for an international conference on the eve of his departure from office, when he knows only too well that the next prime minister in Israel is against the idea and totally rejects its aims and purposes. Then the idea of a preparatory committee, which could take months, and even years, to materialise, is thrown in. What does all of this mean?

It means one thing: that the Israelis are really not serious about holding the international conference, and even much less about putting the peace process on its proper course. It means that they are using the agreement with Egypt on the idea of the conference only as a camouflage for U.S.-backed pressure against Moscow to open the door for Jewish emigration to Israel and to restore Soviet diplomatic ties with the Jewish state.

Moscow, on the other hand, cannot be unaware of these games. Its two envoys to the region made it clear that the Soviet Union would take no part in play games. Only if the Americans and the Israelis were truly interested in advancing the peace process, would the door be wide open for them to talk seriously about peace.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

##### Al Ra'i: A visit without substance

ISRAELI Prime Minister Shimon Peres begins his official visit to the United States today but the U.S. administration will definitely deal with him as a deputy premier and foreign minister in the coming coalition arrangement and also as leader of the Israeli Labour Party and not as Israel's prime minister. This is the last visit as premier by Peres to the United States and it therefore does not allow him the chance of offer proposals or even accept U.S. suggestions about different issues. What Peres might accept now could be vetoed by the new prime minister but it is certain that whatever Peres might accept or refuse would not affect his ideas as a Zionist or those of the Israeli leaders whether from the Labour or the Likud parties because the two sides differ only on the means and not on the objectives. We would like, view of Peres' visit, to underline once again the U.S. responsibility for achieving peace and stability in the Middle East. This responsibility now assumes great significance in view of the visit and in view of the fact that Washington continues to extend support for the Jewish state. We also want to reiterate Jordan's firm position with regard to an international conference and its demand that United Nations resolutions should be implemented and all concerned parties should be committed to their implementation.

##### Al Dustour: A slogan without significance

BEFORE going to the United States after his visit to Alexandria Shimon Peres announced that an international peace conference cannot be held except in accordance with terms and conditions set by Israel in advance. Returning back to these conditions which Peres announced in Alexandria we find that they stipulate the exclusion of the Soviet Union and the PLO and the rejection of any other parties not favourable to Israel. This means leaving the conference a name without content, and a mere slogan that has no significance. What should be noted here is the fact that this position does not conflict with the U.S. stand in form and content as Washington too rejects the idea of an international conference that gives a role to the Soviet Union in the Middle East region and that includes the PLO as a partner in the peace-making process. Since Israel and the United States hold the same ideas we cannot expect any fruitful result from Peres' present visit to the United States, and hence no progress towards the achievement of a just peace in our region.

##### Sawt Al Shaab: Kinsmen show the way

AS the Arab situation continues to deteriorate and inter-Arab differences persist, resistance to the Israeli occupation is escalating and the fight against tyranny assumes a new dimension. It is pitiful to see the Arabs involved in side differences and forgetting about their kinsmen now facing intimidation and mass punishment by the Israeli forces and confronting the Israeli weapons with knives and stones. The confrontation between an Arab woman from Hebron and Israeli soldiers yesterday reflects our Arab kinsmen's total rejection of the Israeli presence and continued occupation. This woman appealed at the troops' desecration of Al Ibrahim Mosque stabbed one of the soldiers with a knife bringing upon her the wrath of the Zionists who tore her body with bullets. She has chosen to sacrifice her soul and to die, rather than idly watching the Israelis violating the sanctity of holy places. As the Arabs are involved in their little disputes, the Palestinian Arabs are offering sacrifice to liberate their land and their holy places. This woman's martyrdom is a demonstration of the will and the determination of the Palestinian people to rise up against tyranny and against oppression and free their land and their territory from occupation.

## Optimism prevails for accord at Stockholm talks

By Richard Wallis  
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — A sense of triumph is spreading through Western delegations as a key European arms control conference draws to a close, set for an accord that resembles NATO's original proposals far more than the Warsaw Pact's.

NATO's taste of victory is, however, tinged by the knowledge that an agreement in Stockholm — even on the West's terms — will take the Soviet bloc one step closer to one of the Kremlin's long-standing foreign policy goals. This would be the start of talks on real disarmament in Europe, including huge cuts in conventional forces and combat planes, plus the withdrawal of short-range nuclear missiles.

Although the Warsaw Pact has recently shown pessimism about the final outcome, Western diplomats dismiss this as bluff and few doubt Stockholm will produce the first international arms control accord since 1979 when it ends on Sept. 19.

The talks involve 35 nations — the United States, Canada and all

European states except Albania.

In spite of its official name, the conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe (CDE) has not dealt with disarmament in the two and a half years it has been running.

The Stockholm conference's business ranges from such critical issues as how to detect secret preparations for war to the seemingly trivial one of what make of binoculars foreign observers should watch military exercises through.

The aim is to make military activities more predictable through new rules on the notification, inspection and observation of military exercises and thus reduce the risk of war breaking out in Europe by accident or miscalculation.

This is a very far cry from the Soviet goals spelt out when the conference began in January 1984 at the height of a freeze in East-West relations when the Soviet Union had walked out of all major arms control negotiations.

Then-Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko called on the Stockholm talks to produce a treaty renouncing the use of force.

a ban on chemical weapons in Europe, a pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, a freeze on military budgets and the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

All these have been discarded except for non-use of force. There is to be no treaty, however — just a reaffirmation that states renounce the use of force, delegates said.

It will at Western insistence be linked to a condemnation of terrorism and a statement linking human rights to security.

"The measures adopted (if the conference is successful) will be very much like the measures the West proposed at the beginning of the conference. The East initially tried to gain support for declaratory measures, but failed. The main result was to delay the conference for nearly one and a half years," the chief U.S. delegate, Ambassador Robert Barry, told Reuters.

Warsaw Pact diplomats do not deny that the shape of the final accord will be a Western one. They are in fact keen to show the East made major concessions.

NATO diplomats say it is wrong to speak of Soviet bloc

concessions when the East's original proposals were so extreme as not to be serious.

"But the fact that we will open military activities for inspection in societies that were always considered so secretive in the West will deal a mortal blow to the myth created in the west about a Soviet threat to Europe," a Soviet diplomat said.

Last June, the Warsaw Pact launched its Budapest appeal calling for negotiations on cuts of 500,000 troops each by both military blocs in Europe. It suggested negotiations could take place at a second stage of the Stockholm conference.

Moscow presented the appeal as being aimed at reassuring Western public opinion that the scrapping of nuclear weapons in Europe would not leave NATO at the mercy of Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional forces.

Although the Budapest appeal also mentioned the possibility of an enlarged version of the Vienna talks on conventional troops cuts as another possible forum, Soviet diplomats say they have little faith in this alternative.

The Vienna talks, which have made little progress in 13 years,

are limited to NATO and the Warsaw Pact. They do not include Europe's neutral and non-aligned countries of ones like France and Spain which are outside NATO's military structure.

A few days after the Stockholm talks break up, a review meeting of the European security conference begins in Vienna. This will be empowered to call a second round of the Stockholm conference if satisfactory progress is made here.

"The East now seems to want to continue CDE, perhaps in the hope of moving to a second stage dealing with disarmament, and they must realise that this will be very problematical if Stockholm fails to produce results," U.S. envoy Barry said.

Stockholm also has wider implications for arms control. Its central theme is verification, the issue on which so many other East-West arms negotiations have got stuck.

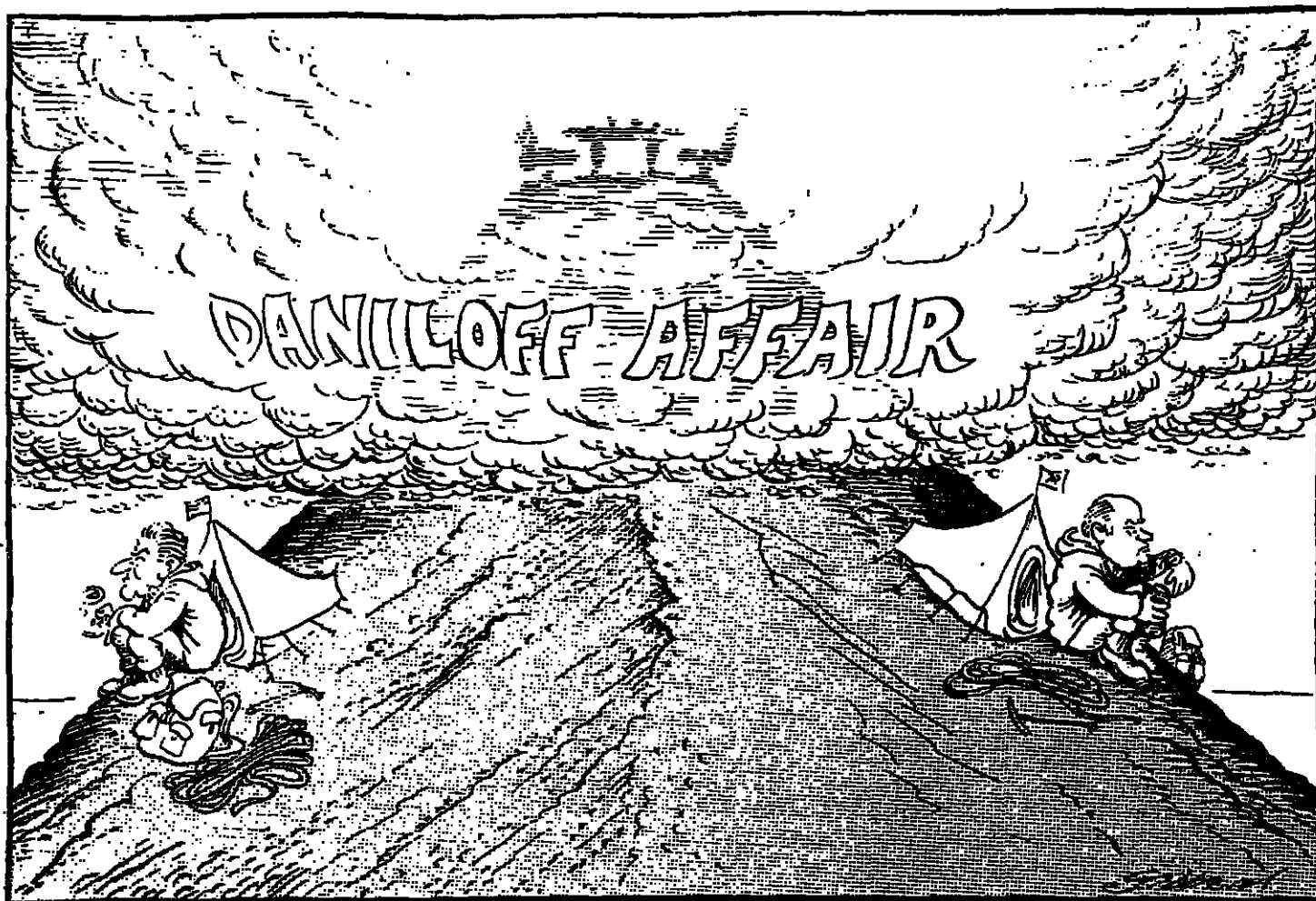
If an agreement in Stockholm giving such rights as on-site inspection of military activities works, this could help solve the problem of inspection in other arms control areas such as a nuclear test ban, Soviet diplomats

say. In the eyes of many Western delegates, the greatly added publicity a Stockholm agreement will give to military activities will make it almost impossible for the Warsaw Pact to repeat such actions as the 1968 Soviet-led military intervention in Czechoslovakia.

Asked about this, Barry said he did not want to comment on specific cases in the past, but added:

"(An agreement) will require participants to announce significant military exercises at least a year ahead. Any change in that announced schedule — any break in the routine — for example, a military exercise mounted in response to an unexpected political development, would sound the alarm, drawing public attention and allowing other states to take political or diplomatic steps if required.

"In short, although (an agreement in Stockholm) might not prevent intimidation, it would raise significantly the political stakes for any state that might think about trying it."



### Congress tosses sanctions ball right into Reagan court

By Sue Baker  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, faced with overwhelming approval by the U.S. Congress of stiff sanctions against South Africa, must now decide whether to fight the move and risk another defeat or bow to congressional will.

The White House, shortly before Friday's 308-77 House of Representatives vote, indicated a presidential veto was likely. But congressional aides told Reuters Reagan might decide signing the bill was politically the less risky route.

The aides said an expected decision next Tuesday by the European Community (E.C.) to impose similar sanctions would allow Reagan to cite allied unity in justifying a reversal of his long-held opposition to South African sanctions.

But for the moment, the White House appeared unconvinced. "The bill will unintentionally erode efforts to end apartheid," White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters Friday. "It will strengthen radical elements on both sides and penalise the people and the economy of South Africa."

The congressional bill, adopted last month by the Senate in a 84-14 vote, was designed to protest against South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation and pressure the white-led Pretoria government to make political reforms.

The bill would bar all new U.S. investments in South Africa and commercial loans to the private sector. It would ban imports of uranium, coal, iron, steel, textiles and agricultural products and freeze deposits in U.S. banks held by the South African government or state-owned corporations.

It also would end air links between the two countries, deny consular facilities to South African citizens and ban imports from companies owned or controlled by Pretoria.

"If the president vetoes it, which I'm confident he will, then we will work to see that the president's veto is sustained," Speakes said.

But leading house apartheid foes told reporters after the vote that both chambers would easily be able to muster the two-thirds vote needed to override a veto.

"I hope he has sense enough not to veto it," said House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dante Fascell, a Florida Democrat. Representative Bill Gray, a Pennsylvania Democrat, said: "A veto would send a mixed signal to Pretoria. It would send a message to the Botha regime that he doesn't plan to do anything."

South African President P.W. Botha has condemned what he calls outside interference in his country's affairs and vowed to resist international pressure to speed the pace of apartheid reforms.

Reagan has 10 legislative days to make his decision.

One option, according to aides, was for Reagan to veto the bill but at the same time expand and strengthen a set of limited sanctions he imposed last year under congressional pressure.

Reagan last week extended those measures, which included a ban on imports of South African gold coins and exports of nuclear and computer technology to Pretoria, for a further 12 months but the move failed to satisfy congress.

By expanding his executive order Reagan would be seen to have regained the initiative in setting U.S. foreign policy.

But even if he added all the measures approved by Congress, it was unclear whether that would satisfy enough of his Republican allies in the Senate to sustain his veto.

Other aides said they believed Reagan would sign the bill after the 12-nation EC acted next week.

The Reagan administration had said it wanted to cooperate with its West European allies in imposing any new measures against South Africa.

Britain, a key U.S. ally and South Africa's major foreign investor, has also long opposed punitive sanctions but is expected to go along with other members of the EC.

Friday's house vote was taken reluctantly by many anti-apartheid foes who had wanted to hold a so-called conference committee with the Senate in the hopes of pushing the bill closer to one passed by the house in June.

That house bill would have virtually severed all U.S. trade and investment ties with South Africa.

### Japan gets its first woman party leader

By Lisa Martineau

JAPAN'S main opposition group, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), has elected Miss Takako Doi its leader. She is the first woman to head a political party in Japan.

Miss Doi beat the rival candidate, Mr. Tetsu Ueda, by taking 83 per cent of the vote. The weekend election followed Mr. Masahito Ishibashi's resignation as party leader after the JSP suffered a crushing defeat in the recent general election.

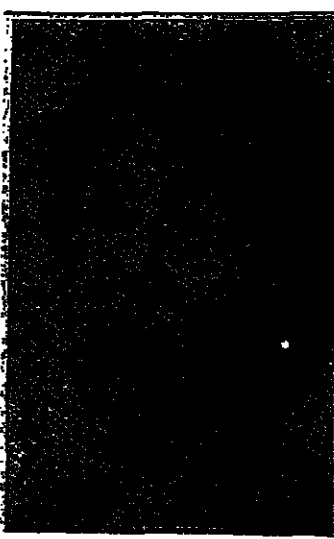
Miss Doi is a rarity in Japanese politics. Only 20 of the 521 seats in parliament are held by women — a figure miserably below the 39 elected in 1946, the first year of women's suffrage.

She is 57, young in a house where septuagenarians and octogenarians are the general rule. Perhaps inevitably, for reasons of gender not policy, she is known as the Japanese Margaret Thatcher. It is a nickname she detests, yet, seemingly without irony, she dubbed Mrs. Thatcher's voice-over in Japanese for a recent film. Unlike Mrs. Thatcher, her voice is always found backing women's rights issues.

Miss Doi is also something of a rarity among Japanese women. Only 50 per cent are in the workforce, and most are confined to the traditional professional sphere. Miss Doi, who at 5ft 6in — tall for a woman of her generation — literally stands out, was a university lecturer on the Japanese constitution before being asked to run for office by the JSP in 1969.

She has stood for parliament in each of the subsequent general elections and has never lost her seat.

Miss Doi was a reluctant candidate for the leadership of the JSP, but she is a party in crisis. It has turned in on itself and is increasingly seen by the electorate as being more interested in ideological debate than in running the country. However, she was persuaded to run by the party elders who hoped that her charismatic personality would forge the JSP into a coherent whole. She is expected especially to appeal to the 44 million women voters who were instrumental in returning Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to office.



Takako Doi

Revamping the JSP will not be easy. She has the right wing and the "soft" left with her, but she still needs to convince the chief paymaster Sohyo. Sohyo is one of Japan's main trade union groups and three-quarters of the JSP's funds come from its coffers. Miss Doi is pledged to follow her predecessor's attempt to move the party away from its union-based Marxist-Leninist roots towards a more Kinnock-style Labour Party.

Miss Doi, like Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, is an internationalist in an increasingly internationally aware Japan. But Mr. Nakasone's road to the world stage is partly a military one. Japan has already decided to take part in the U.S. Star Wars research programme, a move Miss Doi silently opposes.

She is an ardent defender of the Constitution, which forbids Japan to start a war, and the spirit of which forbids it to be a warmonger. To the JSP, that means Japan must be a neutral, unarmed state.

The JSP platform on world issues tends to be much clearer than its domestic one. It remains to be seen whether even the flamboyant Miss Doi, who reportedly drinks sake, plays pachinko (pinballs) and is fond of singing My Way in karaoke bars (places with an open mike), can make the party into a domestic viable alternative capable of stopping the apparently unstoppable LDP. If she can, of course, Japan will see its first woman prime minister.

— The Guardian

## Olive branch symbolises defiance in occupied lands

By Hugh Hebert

ANY documentary about Israel and the Palestinians might end with one side planting olive trees and the other side rooting them up again. Maybe no other metaphor will do. Though when it happens in Victor Schonfeld's *Courage Along the Divide* (Central) it is no figure of speech. It's a kind of deadly catch-me-if-you-can game.

A group of Arabs dedicated to non-violent resistance in the occupied territories are trying to plant new trees where the olives have been grubbed up by the Israeli authorities. The Arabs say the trees have been there for decades, the Israelis say that they were an attempt to claim the land.

You see an old whitebeard among the young planters plying a mattock, hacking at the dry earth to set the sapling. And you see the exasperated officials, protected by Israeli guns, tirelessly pulling them up as they are planted. Olive trees are no longer a symbol of reconciliation in this disputed land — they are symbols of quiet defiance.

It is not an impartial film, and it has already raised some hostility among Jewish leaders — not because it is inaccurate about conditions in the territories, but because it makes the Israeli occupation look thuggish, insensitive, a grotesque corruption of Zionist ideals. The film reflects the feelings of the activist minority of Jews who are worried and ashamed of what their country is doing to the people of the occupied territories. What the film offers is evidence of brutality and humiliation by Israeli troops, suppression of civil rights, denial — in one example — of proper water supplies to a village that has resisted cooperation with the occupation forces, frequent complaints about identification papers demanded and held by troops to harass Arabs. In Hebron, Arab shops have been fenced off and access to them means a body search by Israeli troops, including removal

of shoes. What we see here, typical or not, is hideously reminiscent of scenes of the persecution of Jews themselves down the years.

Perhaps that is why someone like Mary Khass, who works among Palestinian refugees, says, "Only Jews can understand why we want a Palestinian state." Why another spokesman for reconciliation says, "I want a Palestinian state precisely because I am a Jew and a Zionist."

Yet that seems, in the context of this film, the fastest way to the fulfilment of the dire prediction of the former head of the officers' college, that the end of the present road is that Israel will resemble both South Africa and Northern Ireland. Alongside him at a meeting inciting conspirators to resist service in the Territories was an old professor, white and lined and rabbinical as a Rembrandt portrait — a genuine one — who said "First of all we must stop using the lie that Israel is a democracy. A state which holds one and a half million human beings with no political or civil rights is not a democracy."

It showed us Arabs dedicated to non-violent means of bringing about understanding between the communities, and it showed us extremists among the Jews, like a member of one far-out party who said, "If someone is hurting a Jewish man, he is hurting God because we are the chosen people. This is a desecration of the name of God if you don't take revenge." Revenge for revenge, a Shakespearean cycle of blood.

Almost the last word came from an old Jew whose family had been in Israel for several generations, whose English had the liturgical lilt of Yiddish inflections: "In a thousand years I can't forgive myself for what we did in four years. We destroyed their pride, we destroyed their honour, we took part of their lands, we made them flee — revenge is in their blood. I put myself in their place. I don't know I'd be any better" — *The Guardian*.

## LETTERS

### A little help for expatriates

To the Editor:

RECENTLY Jordan Television said the Ministry of Transport was planning to introduce some changes to the public transport system in Jordan. I was glad to hear the news and I believe most other expatriates share the sentiment. A humble suggestion I have in this respect is to do with the signs on service taxis and buses. Having no car of my own, I always depend on the public transport system but sometimes it is frustrating not to be able to read the Arabic signs on service taxis and buses to find out which vehicle to take. It would be a great help to those expatriates who do not read Arabic if the authorities introduced English signs along with the Arabic ones on buses and service taxis.

A second suggestion is to introduce English sub-titles for the 8 p.m. news on JTV Channel One to let non-Arabic-speaking viewers to know what is going on. I am aware this might be a little too much to ask, but why not consider it?

Rajan Kollavara,  
The Embassy of India,  
Amman.



# Animal aides offer better independence to disabled

By Boris Weintraub  
National Geographic

NEW YORK — "Henry, light," Sue Strong says.

Instantly, Henry, Sue Strong's "partner, associate, companion who shares my apartment," leaps and flicks on a light switch. Sue Strong is delighted.

"Good Girl," she tells Henry — short for Henrietta — and allows her a swig of orange juice.

"Henry, tape," she says a few moments later. Again, Henry leaps up, plucks a cassette from a rack, takes it to a cassette player and inserts it in the proper manner. Again, Miss Strong praises her and gives her some juice.

To most people, these are simple tasks, hardly cause for notice, much less for praise or reward. But to Sue Strong, who lives in a 12th-floor Manhattan apartment, Henry is the difference between a measure of independence and total reliance on others.

## They capuchin monkey

Sue Strong is a quadriplegic, and Henry is a tiny, curious, active, and exceedingly well-trained capuchin monkey.

Henry is one of eight such monkeys who have been placed as aides to quadriplegics in the eight years since Dr. M.J. Willard, then a postdoctoral student in behavioural psychology at Tufts-New England Medical Centre in Boston, began experimenting with the idea of training monkeys to do useful tasks for people who have lost the use of their arms and legs.

It is not the only attempt to train animals to aid disabled human beings. Guide dogs for the blind have been in use since the early 19th century, but in recent years there have been a number of experiments to use dogs for something besides pets.

Many have moved from the experimental to the operational stage. For example, "hearing dogs" are placed with hearing-impaired people to alert them to everything from a knock at the door to a fire alarm.

One of the biggest programmes is Canine Companions for Independence in Santa Rosa, California, which trains dogs to serve as aides for the physically disabled, the deaf, and the elderly. Its founder, Bonita Bergin, was working as a special education teacher 11 years ago when she was struck by the possibilities of training dogs to push switches, open refrigerators and fetch prepared sandwiches, push elevator buttons, pull wheelchairs, and perform a variety of other chores.

Poodles, collies, retrievers

"The dogs are taught 89 commands, and they can be combined to make more," says Janet Herring-Sherman, marketing director of the non-profit organisation. "Now we have our own breeding stock of German shepherds, golden retrievers, Labrador retrievers, poodles, and border collies, depending on the kind of work they are trained to do, and we place about 60 dogs a year, mostly in northern California."

So far as she knows, however, Dr. Willard, now affiliated with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, is the first to train monkeys to help the disabled.

"I've met two people who had thought of the idea," she says, "but the technology to make the whole thing practical has only been around fairly recently."

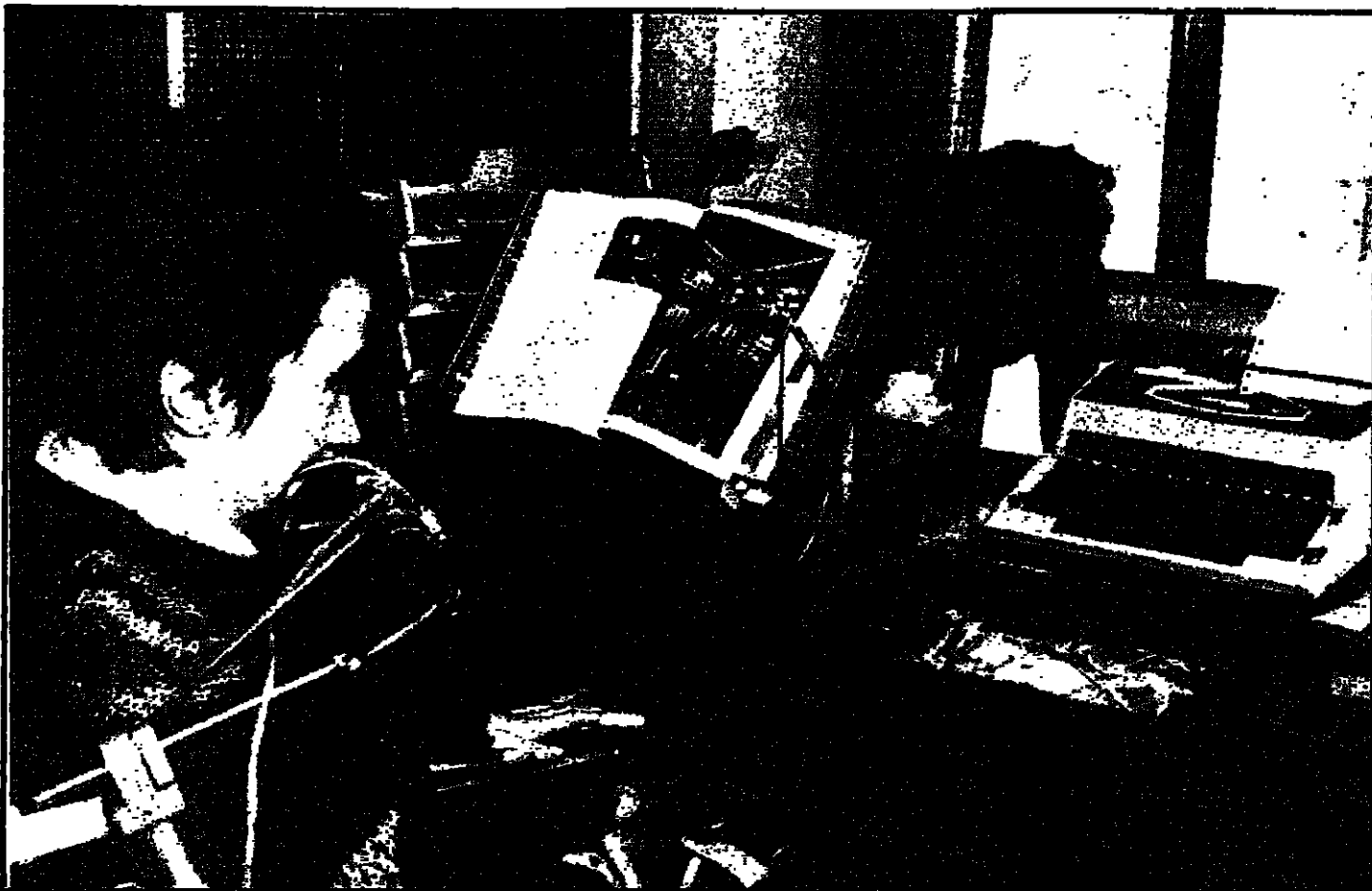
That technology includes electric wheelchairs and chin-operated lasers, by means of which quadriplegics can tell their monkeys just which cassette, magazine, or book they want. But it also includes tiny backpacks that contain an electrical device operated by remote control. When a monkey misbehaves, the quadriplegic can activate the device to sound an unpleasant tone and deliver a mild shock.

"We don't motivate by punishment, because all the helping behaviour is food-motivated," Dr. Willard emphasises. "But we teach them that if they go up on that stereo or hang around the medicine cabinet, they're going to get that tone and that shock. It works; it's like magic."

The problem, Dr. Willard says, is that, while it is not hard to train monkeys to do a given task, it is another matter to keep them from being actively destructive the rest of the time. Or, as Sue Strong says: "You couldn't live in Versailles Palace and have a monkey. There's a certain degree of minor destruction with a monkey involved, just because they have hands. Henry's written on the wall a few times, broken a glass, things like that."

## Not everyone qualified

The ability to tolerate such destruction is just one of a number of factors that determine whether quadriplegics are suitable for life with monkey aides. The candidates must be in reasonably stable health, cannot have small children, have to be willing to break for a few hours without fear that something might go wrong. Dr. Willard estimates that only five or 10 per cent of the nation's 90,000



Henry — short for Henrietta — sets a plastic container of juice in holder for Sue Strong, a quadriplegic for whom the capuchin monkey functions as an additional set of arms and legs. On command, Henry will place a straw in the bottle so that Miss

quadriplegics qualify.

"I've concluded that it would be a mistake to approach someone within the first two years after their accident," Dr. Willard says. "At that stage, they are going through so many incredible adjustments that this would be considered just one more bad thing. After two years, they're living a stable life, and they know that, whether they're happy or unhappy, this is what their life is going to be like. They've made the adjustment; now this is something that promises to make things a little bit better."

Sue Strong, for example, had spent 11 years being cared for by human attendants before Henry came into her life. A 1971 van accident had left her without the use of her limbs. Today, she has only a slight range of movement in her right arm, with which she operates the controls on her wheelchair. When someone suggested a monkey as an aide, she laughed.

"Before Henry, I could be left alone for some periods of time, but it was a hardship, to say the least," she says. "I had to be stationed next to the telephone, and I could have a book to read, but we had to remember to do things like turn on the lights in

case someone was out longer than expected. It took a lot of planning."

"The freedom Henry gives me is that we don't require as much planning. As long as someone can get me set up with whatever equipment I need, Henry can handle most of the variables. We've been alone together as long as eight hours, and we average six."

"She'll pick up anything I drop or that falls off my lap. Most of the things I do, I need a mouthstick to do them with; if I drop it and she's

Strong can drink from it while reading the magazine Henry has fetched and placed in a rack. Henry's reward for successfully performing a task is a sip of juice from a bottle of her own (photo by Rita Naini — National Geographic).

not here, that would cut off most of my activity. So the differences she makes I can eat, drink, and be merry when I feel like. I can change my mind, do different things. It makes the idea of being home alone much closer to a pleasant idea than a form of imprisonment."

## No chance of biting

Dr. Willard's non-profit group, Helping Hands: Simian Aides for

WASHINGTON — Here are some organisations specialising in providing animal aides for the disabled:

**Helping Hands: Simian Aides for the Disabled** (capuchin monkey aides for quadriplegics): Animal Institute, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 10461.

**Canine Companions for Independence** (service and signal dogs): P.O. Box 446, Santa Rosa, California 95402.

**National Hearing Dog Project** (signal dogs): American Humane Association, Box 1266, Denver, Colorado 80201.

**The Delta Society** (service dogs): 212 Wells Avenue South, Suite C, Renton, Washington 98055.

the Disabled, now has its own breeding colony. Baby monkeys are placed in homes with volunteers who accustom them to living among humans. After 3½ years, when their teeth are extracted to avoid the possibility of their biting anyone, they are brought to Einstein College for six months of training. The first three "graduates" of the breeding programme should be placed with quadriplegics in the next few months.

Dr. Willard says that with enough financial support — the research phase of the project has been aided by the Veterans Administration — she could eventually place as many as 100 monkeys a year. The experience of Sue Strong and the few others who already have monkeys suggests that over and above the specific tasks those monkeys perform, their companionship, entertaining quality, and the way they function as conversation starters make them invaluable partners.

"If I'm out without her, people I wouldn't ever spot twice stop me and ask about her," Miss Strong says. "If I'm out on the street with her, we have a crowd in 30 seconds. Having a monkey almost makes a wheelchair invisible."

# Thousands throng Mao's home, 10 years after his death

By Mark O' Neill  
Reuters

SHAOSHAN, China — The museum dedicated to Mao Tse-tung sells badges of Hong Kong film stars but visitors can still buy Mao memorabilia at private stalls in the streets of his remote home town.

The local factory which turned out millions of Mao badges until 1980 now makes tea canisters and consumer goods. But stall holders still sell up to 200 of the badges a month for about 20 fen (six U.S. cents) each.

Even as Mao's prestige continues to fall and his policies are repudiated, one thousand people a day visit the village where the father of the Communist state grew up.

But Shaoshan is planning no major events to remember his death ten years ago on September 9.

Mao left Shaoshan in 1910, joined the infant Communist Party and led it to victory in 1949 after years of war which left millions of people dead.

"Mao achieved very great things before 1949. Without him, there would have been no new China," said a factory worker, looking at exhibits in the village museum devoted to Mao.

"But after 1949 he made serious mistakes which led to great chaos and caused enormous damage to China. These mistakes are scarcely recorded in this museum," he added.

The worker's assessment is close to that of the Communist Party which, since 1976 has tried to water down the almost god-like personality cult which surrounded Mao in the last decade of his life.

The reformist leaders under Deng Xiaoping have abandoned many of Mao's policies — collectivised farming, a ban on private business, rigid control of prices and putting politics and revolution above economics.

But he still occupied a key place in the ideology of the Communist Party, one Western diplomat in Peking said.

"The Soviet Union repudiated Stalin, because it had Lenin to fall back on. But for the Chinese Communists there is no one behind Mao, so his place in history must be affirmed despite his errors," he added.

Many Chinese are reluctant to say what they think of Mao because the topic is still too sensitive. But one retired worker in Peking did not hide his anger. "When Mao came to power, we welcomed him warmly. But in his

later years he became like Stalin and killed very many people, including those who had been his closest comrades for fear they would overthrow him. But the end, people lost all respect for him," he said.

But Shaoshan still reveres its famous son.

Visitors to the village go to Mao's family home, the primary school where he studied for six years and the large museum devoted to his life which opened in 1964.

The home, where Mao was born on December 26, 1893, has four bedrooms, a kitchen and dining room and rooms for cattle and pigs, wood, farmtools, rice milling and storage, making it very comfortable by past and present standards.

Mao's father, a rich farmer, owned 1.5 hectares of land, at least 30 times more than the average villager farms today.

The neat terraces of lush green rice paddy painstakingly cultivated by hand stretch in front of the house, next to a pond where the young Mao learnt to swim.

In the village, several houses still have "Mao Tse-tung wan sui (long live Mao Tse-tung)" painted on their walls.

A farmer cutting weeds with a small scythe and an old cane basket at the side of his paddy field said the village abandoned Mao's collective farming system in 1982.

"Productivity has risen sharply since then but the old system was good for big projects like dams and irrigation ditches. No-one wants to do these now," he said.

Mao left the village in 1910 to further his studies, joined the Communist Party in 1921 and spent the next 28 years as a guerrilla leader fighting the nationalist government and the Japanese.

His first wife, two brothers, a cousin and a nephew were all killed in the wars with the nationalists.

The only family member still in the village is his cousin Mao Tse-da, a 75-year-old farmer. Surrounded by a portrait of Mao, and a photograph of Zhou Enlai and Shao De in the simple front room of his home, farmer Mao said:

"He told me he never imagined he would reach such a position," said the farmer.

He said he went to meet Mao in Peking after he declared the Communist victory in 1949. "Mao invited me to settle in Peking, but I told him I missed Hunan food and wanted to look after my mother, so I came home," he said.

# Carmakers look to computers to make driving safer and cleaner

By Frank A. Linden

EUROPEAN carmakers believe that more than half of all road accidents could be avoided if motorists reacted a fraction quicker.

Better vehicles are not the answer to snatching back that crucial fraction of a second, says a joint statement by 13 of Europe's leading carmakers.

But the industry does believe that advances in electronics will improve driving: manufacturers are working on computer-assisted driving systems which will enable drivers to cope with awkward situations.

One result of such efforts is the anti-blocking system (ABS), where an "expert strategy" stored on a microchip helps master difficult braking manoeuvres.

Despite or perhaps because of initial successes of these efforts it soon became clear that they would not achieve their final objective.

The big leap forward in the safety, environmental compatibility and relief of traffic systems requires the "pan-European" efforts of car manufacturers, electronics companies, subcontractors and research institutions.

This today is the conviction of the car industry.

An "integrated overall system", it feels, should take the place of the previously secretive efforts of individual projects.

It is no coincidence that the impetus to do some rethinking in this field came from Daimler-Benz in Stuttgart.

The company has just recovered from the disputes in Europe over standard vehicle emission levels, has the setting up of a technology company ahead of it and the research-intensive Japanese and American competitors breathing down its neck.

Daimler-Benz feels that a solution to the general problems of individual road traffic must be found.

A major aim is improve the competitiveness of the Europeans and counter the often contradictory European transport policies by promoting a forward-looking strategy for the car industry.

These arguments not only convinced German companies such as BMW, Volkswagen and Porsche, but also manufacturers in France, Britain, Italy and Sweden.

Prometheus, the name of a motor industry research project approved of by 18 heads of government two months ago, has already become a programme.

According to Greek mythology Prometheus gave fire to mankind and thus enabled a higher level of technology and culture.

The car industry shares such ambitious goals.

In its description of this project it claims that "the aim is no less than a higher level of organisation, indeed of the culture of traffic."

Before this level is reached, however, painstaking efforts are needed to decide where the journey leads.

The key feature of collaboration is the development

of standard specifications, which can then above all help the electronics industry's research activities.

The practical use of findings is then again subject to the forces of competition.

Specific proposals for a traffic system which will provide motorists with information evaluated by computers in their cars and perhaps relayed via satellite will be forwarded at the end of an eight-month development phase starting in October.

It is hoped that this system will show the motorist how to avoid traffic jams and help prevent motorway pile-ups.

Every driver would also be informed about the next place to park, the next hotel and the next petrol station as well as the fastest way to reach his destination.

The combination of route and vehicle computers, it is hoped, will result in a "balanced use of traffic space and thus prevent traffic jams," whereas the orientation aids will help prevent stress and detours.

Accidents at crossroads and when overtaking might also be prevented if the driver's field of view is extended via electronics. Research projects for the vehicle itself, therefore, are no less spectacular.

It is quite conceivable, say the car manufacturers, that in future electronic devices will take over certain motoring tasks.

Not only will the car automatically keep its distance

from the vehicle in front, but there are also plans to programme the car so that it will be able to automatically find its way around multi-storey car parks.

But what about the driver and his motoring enjoyment?

The Prometheus researchers say that nothing is further from their minds than to design a fully-automated car in which driving means no more than getting in and out of the vehicle. But could Prometheus have imagined what his gift of fire was to lead to?

Doesn't total safety also harbour the risk of a system of total control of road-users?

These are questions which technocrats have passed on to politicians, but no real answers have yet been found.

The business experts in the car industry, on the other hand, have already taken a closer look at what research will bring during the next few years.

Siemens and Bosch, which will probably soon be invited to join the Prometheus circle, expect "huge growth market" (Siemens) that microchips have been developed which can stand moisture, jolting and considerable variation of temperature, cars can be loaded up with electronics, says a spokesman for Siemens.

Whereas today a vehicle has an average of DM250 worth of electronics, this figure is expected to increase to DM750 by 1990. Bosch has been working on certain subsections of the Prometheus project under the

project name Mobile Communication for years and is ready to join Prometheus in a big way.

It already estimates the sales potential for navigation, radio and on-board information systems at an annual DM6bn in Europe alone, and this figure could increase to DM15bn in a few years time.

It is hardly surprising that the company expects new jobs for 200 engineers and an three-digit DM-million investment budget.

The figures for Prometheus itself look very modest in comparison.

About DM38.6m is planned for the first year, half of which is for the car industry and half for the 40 research institutes involved in the project.

An investment framework of roughly DM115.5m a year is then planned, although the state research subsidies vary from one Land to the next.

The Bonn Research Ministry will be providing approximately DM2.2m this year and a figure of DM9m is planned for 1987.

Well-aware of its strong position and perhaps therefore keen on emphasising the idea of collaboration Daimler-Benz may not like the sound of what its competitors are openly admitting. Daimler-Benz, says the man in charge of Prometheus at Renault, Remi Kaiser, set the whole ball rolling.

Manfred Jantke from Porsche describes the situation even more clearly:

"Daimler-Benz and its technology subsidiaries AEG and Dornier will be moving the lion's share of Prometheus."

Not only Daimler-Benz and Porsche suggest that the second flame of Prometheus will flare up in Baden-Württemberg.

Bosch is likely to become a major subcontractor in the field of communications.

After all, the company has already been successful with its ARI traffic radio system and its ALI pilot project, in which a central computer receives and transmits information from and to individual vehicles.

The ANT company in Backnang, in which Bosch has a shareholding, is also taking a close look at the idea of a transport satellite.

What is more, the Stuttgart Pfaffenwald Technology Centre will be coordinating the Prometheus activities of the German research institutions involved.

Its Institute of Microelectronics, which receives substantial financial backing from the Land government, will also be working on the development of electronics suitable for vehicles.

It can hardly be denied that the cradle of the motor car is again setting the pace in its anniversary year for a technological revolution in traffic systems.

And, as was the case 100 years ago, it is impossible to say whether new developments will only lead to improvements — Stuttgart's Zeitzung.

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## Australia's Norman wins European Open title in playoff

**SUNNINGDALE, England (R) — British Open golf champion Greg Norman scooped another jackpot when he beat Ken Brown of Britain on the first hole of a sudden death playoff to win the European Open title Sunday.**

Norman's birdie four at the first extra hole after his final round of 66 over Sunningdale's Old Course, earned him the winner's cheque of £35,000 (\$52,500).

He also collected a bonus of £50,000 (\$75,000) for adding the crown to his British Open triumph in July.

The Australian's taking of £85,000 (\$127,500) exceeded anything ever won by a player on a single day in European golf.

And his triumph pushed him above Spain's Severiano Ballesteros into the lead in the officially-approved world golf rankings.

Norman, who also leads the U.S. money list with earnings of \$653,296, batted tooth and nail with Brown right through the closing holes of the tournament.

Only defending champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany posed a threat.

Brown, the slender Scot who plays almost all of his golf in the United States where he is 96th on the money list this year, carded a

final round of 67 after taking a share of the lead into the last 18 holes.

Norman and Brown had matching 72-hole 11-under totals of 269. Langer was third on 271 after a closing 68 while Spaniards Ballesteros and Jose-Maria Olazabal shared fourth place on 273 with Nick Faldo of Britain.

Ballesteros had the best round of the final day, a 65, but two rounds of 72 after his opening 64 on Thursday left him too much to do. "I just lost my momentum and couldn't get it back in time," he said.

Norman said he was excited by his victory. "I was really involved in it over the closing holes. I played well all week and hit a lot of greens. I just didn't make the putts today that would have clinched it sooner."

Norman's drive on the first extra hole clipped a tree but his second with a two-iron put him on the green of the 495-yard hole.

Brown drove well but his approach finished 10 yards short of the putting surface.

Norman got down in two putts after Brown's chip swung seven feet away from the hole. Brown stood over his putt for several seconds, then backed away saying: "Gosh, it's gone quiet, hasn't it."

Then he rolled it straight at the hole, but it stopped an inch short. "When he backed off the putt, I couldn't believe it," Norman said. "It was the most unusual thing I've ever seen on a golf course, but I guess he needed to do it for his concentration."

Norman watched Brown play the final hole from the clubhouse and Brown had a chance to win if he could hole a chip from a bunker, as Bob Tway did to beat Norman for the U.S. PGA title last month.

"I didn't think about that," Norman said. "But I was just ready to accept whatever happened."

Now he prepares for the \$1 million Dunhill Cup Team Event at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 10 days time, defending the title he helped Australia win last year.

The final round was delayed by completion of the third round which was halted by torrential rain Saturday. Brown shared the lead with Howard Clark of Britain, one shot ahead of Norman and Langer going into the final 18 holes. Clark fell away with a final 76.

## Maradona scores superb goal

**LONDON (R) — Diego Maradona delivered a tasty appetiser for the first big night of the European soccer season when he lit up the opening day of the Italian league with a typical individual goal at the weekend.**

Maradona, who led Argentina to its World Cup triumph in Mexico in June, sidestepped his marker, beat a line of defenders and scored with a superb diagonal shot to lead Napoli to a 1-0 win at Brescia — the perfect prelude to his club's home clash with Toulouse of France on Wednesday night.

With Steau Bucharest, the first East European winner of the Champions' Cup, enjoying a first round bye and the majority of the

seeded teams facing untaxing ties, Napoli's UEFA Cup meeting with Toulouse promises the most alluring fixture in the opening round of the three European club tournaments.

It offers not only the magnetism of Maradona but also the fascinating side attraction of a contest between him and Alberto Tarantini.

Tarantini, who played as an attacking left-back in the triumphant Argentine side of 1978, now plays as a sweeper for the French team and relishes the challenge of a tie with Napoli.

"We'll tap Diego's ankles a bit," he joked.

While the two Argentines are sure to attract much attention in

southern Italy on Wednesday, a number of other interesting, if less compelling, ties are in prospect elsewhere.

The champion of the Netherlands, PSV Eindhoven, faces West German champion and current leader Bayern Munich and Red Star Belgrade meets Panathinaikos of Greece in two of the most evenly-matched ties in the premier tournament while Juventus of Italy, perennial favourite, entertains Valur of Iceland.

Juventus, under new manager Rino Marchesi but without injured French midfielder inspiration Michel Platini, warmed up with a 2-0 win at Udinese.

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### SPORTS IN BRIEF

#### Jordan sends teams to Asian Games

**AMMAN (R) — Jordan's team for the Asian Games in Seoul will compete in four events — basketball, track and field, trap and skeet shooting, and taekwon-do, a Jordanian Olympics Committee official said yesterday.** He said a 12-member basketball squad, two men and four women runners, and nine shooters would leave Amman today while seven taekwon-do competitors would fly from their Taiwan training camp to join their team-mates on Thursday. He said five international referees from Jordan — one for basketball, one for track and field and three for taekwon-do — would also take part in the games, which open on Saturday.

#### Unexpected couple wins bridge title

**MIAMI BEACH, Florida (R) — A husband and wife partnership previously unknown outside the United States won the World Mixed Bridge Pairs Championship.** Jon and Pamela Wines of Los Alamitos, California, fought off the challenge of one of the world's strongest pairs, Kerri Shuman and Robert Hamman, also from California. Third were Bill and Rozanne Pollack of Englewood, New Jersey. Fourth were Kitty Behe and Barry Robal of Britain. The Mixed Pairs Championship, with 450 entries, was the first event in a two-week marathon which has attracted record-breaking entries from 50 countries.

#### Canada's Johnson dashes to win

**TOKYO (AP) — Ben Johnson of Canada dashed to victory in 10.26 second yesterday in the men's 100-metre race of the Tokyo International Track and Field Meet.** Japan's Hiroki Fuwa was second in 10.36 and Hiroshi Miyazaki third in 10.48 in the race at the National Stadium, site of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

#### Sports facilities to get attention

**AMMAN (J.T.) — Ma'an Governor Eid Al Qataneh said on Monday that Prime Minister Zaid Rifai was giving special attention to plans for setting up of sports facilities and playgrounds in the country.** Mr. Qataneh added that the JD 25,000 second stage of a municipal playground in Ma'an would be completed shortly and that the first stage, which cost about JD 50,000, had been completed.

## Kasparov, Karpov face off for 16th game

**LENINGRAD (R) — Reigning champion Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov rattled off moves at the start of their 16th chess title game with some of the fastest play ever seen in a world championship.** Kasparov, playing white, opened the game by advancing his king's pawn forward two squares, and the Soviet rivals went on to complete their first 18 moves in just 20 minutes of play.

Karpov, in desperate need of a victory, produced a new move on his 18th turn, trusting his queen into play. Until Kasparov's 18th move the game had followed the 14th of the series, played in Leningrad last Monday. Karpov returned to the Ruy Lopez opening Monday despite his loss in that game.

Kasparov currently leads Karpov by 8-1/2 points to 6-1/2 with only nine games left to play in their 34-game series. Karpov, 35, requires at least three wins to recover the crown he held for a decade until Kasparov, 23, took it from him last November.

In Monday's game Kasparov had the white pieces, giving him an opening advantage similar to the serve in tennis. Should Kasparov win, the situation becomes virtually hopeless for his challenger who would then need four victories without losses from the eight remaining games.

No such fightback has been seen in more than 100 years of world championship matches. Experts are divided on the best strategy for Karpov.

Many believe the challenger would be foolhardy to launch an all-out attempt for victory with the black pieces, risking loss in the process. Neither player has won with black in the course of this match.

But the general opinion is that Karpov must make a sustained effort to score a full point before the pressure to win games becomes overwhelming.

Karpov's tenacity is legendary and he has not been counted out yet. "Anatoly is a great fighter who hates losing — he won't lie down until the final knock-out is delivered," British Chess Organiser Stewart Reuben said.

## Brisbane comes from 'down under' to bid for 1992 summer Olympics

By Reg Gratton  
Reuter

**SYDNEY — Brisbane may be among the smallest and most distant of the six cities bidding to host the 1992 summer Olympics but it has the support of the entire Australian nation.**

Government, big business and individuals have contributed to the Queensland state capital's five million Australian dollar (\$3 million) campaign to get the games for Australia for the second time.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke recently wrote to all the member countries of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to press the case that the city should be given the games.

Other contenders are Amsterdam, Barcelona, Belgrade, Birmingham and Paris. The IOC will select the 1992 host city at a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, on October 17.

Bid organisers here have dismissed the European argument that Australia should be ruled out because the 1988 Seoul venue is in this part of the world.

"People tend to think we are part of Asia and can't have the games after 1988. But this is Oceania, and the only games ever held in the southern hemisphere were Melbourne in 1956," John Coates, the Brisbane organising committee's executive director, told Reuters.

The city has come up with a travel scheme worth \$20 million to overcome another European argument that it would be too costly for athletes and officials to attend an Australian games.

Brisbane will subsidise teams to bring the estimated cost of airfares down to \$13 million, the amount it reckons it will cost in travel to Amsterdam.

Participation would cost countries around the world no

more than a European Olympics, Brisbane's Mayor Sallyanne Atkinson said.

Brisbane, a city on Australia's east coast with a population of 1.1 million people, has stressed its successful organisation of the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

It boasts sports facilities, accommodation, climate, public transport and safety which the other contenders would not be able to match, according to Coates.

"Brisbane's candidacy already has 22 of 27 facilities needed to stage the Olympics and we have \$71 million to spend on new facilities and another \$21 million on upgrading existing ones," he said.

The 65,000-capacity main stadium for the track and field events, filled for the opening of the Commonwealth Games, would be expanded to hold 95,000 for the Olympics.

The city has been boosted by the staging of the 1988 World Exposition and next year a new 370 million Australian dollar (\$225 million) international and domestic airport is scheduled to open.

Most games spectators would be accommodated on Queensland's Gold Coast, the state's main beach resort area, a 50-minute drive south from the city.

The Gold Coast can take 200,000 visitors on any night and another resort, the Sunshine Coast, about an hour's drive to the north, can accommodate 50,000.

The games will be held in late July and early August in the middle of the southern hemisphere's winter, but sub-tropical Brisbane will be clear, sunny and smog-free, according to Coates.

The Australians have also promoted political stability as a persuasive factor in the IOC's

October 17 decision on where to hold the games.

The country is well away from the world's trouble spots, free from political turmoil and has no existing internal terrorist group, according to Coates.

American tourists in particular have flocked to Australia this year after cancelling European holidays for fear of terrorist attacks, according to Australian tourism officials.

Brisbane has also promoted its plan for an Olympic Marina Village for 11,000 athletes and 4,000 officials with all sports venues within 20 kilometre (12 miles) distance.

The village will be built privately as part of a major new coastal suburb and the residential-style accommodation will be sold afterwards.

The village will be next to at least eight venues, including yachting. "For the first time yachtsmen will be able to stay in the Olympic village and walk to the marina for their events in Moreton Bay," Coates said.

The Australians also believe they have devised a scheme for the television rights to overcome criticism of the 1984 games in Los Angeles that coverage was too American-biased.

The three major commercial networks and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) would join forces to become the host broadcaster under the local games organisers who would be better able to control content.

Media tycoon Rupert Murdoch whose Australian commercial network broadcast 19 hours of daily coverage from the Los Angeles games has already shown his support for Brisbane's bid.

He threw a \$200,000 party in Berlin a year ago importing food, drink and waters from Australia to support Brisbane's first major presentation to the IOC.

## Bugner wins comeback fight

**SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Joe Bugner made a triumphant return to the ring Monday night, ending a 2½-year absence from boxing by scoring a unanimous 10-round decision over James "Quick" Tillis at the Sydney Entertainment Centre.**

Bugner, the 36-year-old former European and Commonwealth Heavyweight Champion, was stronger and busier than Tillis.

All three Australian judges had Bugner well in front. The scores were 99-93, 98-95.

Bugner is the only fighter to go the distance with both Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier.

The former Englishman, now based in Sydney, displayed more fire than in many of the fights when he was in his prime. His timing has suspect, but Tillis, a former world title challenger, didn't work hard enough to make him pay.

Tillis' manager, Bo Willford, kept screaming at his fighter to

"stop posing" but later claimed the American had done enough to deserve the verdict.

"The decision was disgraceful. We would have needed to knock Bugner out to win here," Willford said.

Bugner had no doubts that he won the fight.

"I put on all the pressure and deserved to win," he said. "Tillis just didn't work hard enough."

Bugner has lost only 11 times in 72 professional fights. He weighed 234 pounds (106 kilograms), while Tillis was considerably lighter at 213½ (97 kilograms). Tillis' record dropped to 33-10.

Bugner's comeback from retirement had been greeted with great suspicion in both Australia and England.

The crowd of 4,000 was fully behind him, however, and he responded.

"That is one of the few times in the last 17 years that I've had a crowd completely behind me," he said.

"The critics can take a jump now. I've proved something to

them. I don't care anymore what the people in Britain say. They never respected me anyway."

Bugner's victory over Tillis, ranked 15th in the world by the World Boxing Council, could earn him an immediate world ranking. Promoter Bill Mordey has promised him a crack at former World Boxing Association Champion Greg Page in Sydney in late October.

Tillis, who earlier this year went 10 rounds with unbeaten knockout sensation Mike Tyson, winked to the crowd in the first couple of rounds, but was solemn-faced by the end.

"I wasn't completely happy with my timing, but that will come back with a couple more fights," Bugner said.

Bugner hopes to earn a world title shot within six months.

Both Tillis and his manager, Willford, said they would be asking for a re-match, but Bugner said he was not interested.

"A re-match would be a backward step for me," Bugner said. "I'm going forward now. Time is short at my age."

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Location: Shmeisani Centre, opposite Shmeisani Books Shop  
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Ask for Fred

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Rent JD 1,300

Interested please call 847277 or follow the map to the site.



Cinema  
**RAGHADAN**  
Tel: 622198  
**ONE EYED JACKS**  
Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45

Cinema  
**CONCORD**  
Tel: 677420  
**JUMEAU**  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema  
**RAINBOW**  
Tel: 677420  
**MAN HUNT**  
Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema  
**OPERA**  
Tel: 675573  
**THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL**  
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema  
**PHILADELPHIA**  
Tel: 634144  
**PURPLE ROSE OF CAIRO**  
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema  
**PLAZA**  
Tel: 677420  
**1- GOTCHA**  
3:30, 6:15  
**2- OUT OF AFRICA**  
8:15  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4865/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3861/66	Canadian dollars
	2.0467/77	West German marks
	2.3090/3100	Dutch guilders
	1.6335/45	Swiss francs
	42.33/38	Belgian francs
	6.6900/50	French francs
	1411/1412	Italian lire
	154.75/85	Japanese yen
	6.9050/9100	Swedish crowns
	7.3130/80	Norwegian crowns
	7.7425/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	413.75/414.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed higher after a fairly quiet session which saw a steady rise in the FTSE 100 index was 19.8 points up at 1,630.4.

The market opened cautiously following press comment that the panic collapse of prices on Wall Street in the past few sessions was overdone, and probably exaggerated by computerised selling programmes.

But dealers noted activity had been held at low levels as operators waited for a trend to establish itself on Wall Street. The firmer opening there on Monday helped buying sentiment.

Some of the leaders came back from their highs towards the close as scattered profit-taking began. Beecham moved to 406 after firming 13p to 413, Glaxo halved an earlier 20p gain at 960 while ICI finished 7p higher at 1,039 after 1,044.

Oil finished at the day's best levels following news that Norway's Oil Minister Arne Oeien met Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani at the week-end, dealers said.

Oeien said crude oil prices could hold at the \$15 level if OPEC's efforts to stabilise the market succeed. Indonesia's Energy Minister Subroto said he expects oil to stay at around \$15 to \$16 a barrel for at least two years.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: After some morning delays you are able to find the right imaginative and idealistic course that appeals to you. You now need the aid of superiors.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't endeavor to force situations that require a different method to make them work out successfully.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Refrain from arguing with another over some bill. Be with partners and family and have a happy day.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Others appear to be throwing cold water on your ambitions, but charm them into changing their attitude.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Wait for a better time to question a co-worker. Make more worthwhile contacts.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A matter concerning your mate can be quite depressing, but don't let it upset your good plan for the day.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Forget home worries and be out in the business world to get fine results. Avoid one who is jealous of you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get your work done remarkably well. Bigwigs have their eye on you! Be charming in whatever you do.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study a family matter thoroughly and clear it up. Get into amusements that will relax your nerves.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A strange situation arises that you can handle with relative ease if you use your intuitive powers.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to get out of some unusual situation. You may feel limited but all goes very well for you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your mate may have a problem so be sure to be of help. Later join friends and have some fun tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Know how to best handle a partner who is too demanding. Later you can be with the person you admire.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will want to get big projects working in a most practical way after making the right plans, so be sure to give a fine academic education. One who will like sports and should definitely get into them. Your progeny should be able to make dreams materialize.

German-Arab trade drops sharply

BONN (Agencies) — West Germany's trade with the 21 countries of the Arab World fell drastically again in the first half of 1986, according to official figures released here.

The economic ministry said West German exports dropped by 24.9 per cent to about 8.9 billion marks (around \$4.5 billion at current rates) and imports sank by 48.6 per cent to five billion marks.

Developments on the oil market were responsible for the unusually marked fall-off, the ministry noted.

West Germany's oil imports from the Arab World declined from 11 million tonnes to 9.3 million, with the result that the Arab share of the federal republic's total oil imports decreased from 33.1 per cent to 28.3 per cent.

The fall represented a drop from 7.4 billion marks to three billion marks which in turn had a negative effect on Arab imports from West Germany.

The federal republic's biggest client was Saudi Arabia although its purchases dropped by 36.1 per cent against the corresponding period of 1985 to 1.8 billion marks.

Next was Egypt with 1.4 billion marks (down 5.3 per cent). Algeria with one billion marks (down 31.7 per cent), Iraq with 940 million marks (down 20 per cent) and Kuwait with 560 million marks (down 25.9 per cent).

The main Arab suppliers were Libya with 1.4 billion marks (down 61.1 per cent), Algeria with 1.2 billion marks (down 42.4 per cent), Saudi Arabia with 998 million marks (down 10.0 per cent), Tunisia with 322 million marks (down 3 per cent) and Morocco with 317 million marks (down 8.1 per cent).

Meanwhile the economics ministry, giving seasonally adjusted figures, said industrial production in West Germany rose 1.4 per cent in July. The increase on a year earlier was 1.9 per cent. The June rise was 3.5 per cent.

The ministry noted that building activity jumped 6 per cent in July, but processing industry showed an improvement of only 0.5 per cent.

Canada registers first trade deficit in 10 years

OTTAWA (R) — Canada imported more goods from the rest of the world than it exported in July — the first time in 10 years the country has registered a trade deficit.

A drop in Canadian exports to the United States, its largest trading partner, was the key factor behind the \$193.5 million shortfall, figures released by Statistics Canada last week indicate.

The value of imports from the United States rose to \$5.04 billion from June's \$4.59 billion while exports fell to \$5.28 billion from \$5.43 billion.

In total, Canada exported \$7.02 billion worth of goods and imported \$7.22 billion.

The July deficit compares with a surplus of \$320.3 million in June and leaves the country with an over-all surplus for the year to date of \$3.55 billion. That's less than half the surplus \$7.61 billion registered in the same period last year.

OPEC Fund cuts lending to poor countries by 60%

NAIROBI (R) — The OPEC Fund for International Development has reduced new lending to developing countries by some 60 per cent from peak levels because of the fall in oil prices, the fund's director-general said last week.

Mr. Yusuf Seyyid Abdulai told a news conference in Nairobi that the fund expected to make fresh loans worth between \$100 and \$170 million this year, compared with a peak of \$400 million in 1981 and 1982.

He said that if the oil price slump continued, members of OPEC (The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) would be slower to replenish the Fund and the amounts would be lower.

"So we are reducing our yearly commitment," he added.

The fund, set up in 1975, has lent \$5 billion to 85 developing countries a total of \$3.1 billion, 75 per cent of it in the form of interest-free loans, repayable over 20 years with a five-year grace period.

Saudi company reports 5-fold increase in profits

RIYADH (AP) — Saudi Arabia's Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) has reported a five-fold increase in its profits from sales of petrochemicals and steel, according to statistics published here last week.

A SABIC report said that 5.4 million tonnes of the products were sold from January to June 1986, with profits of 58 million riyals (\$15.46 million).

This was over five-fold the \$2.72 million profit figure of January to June 1985.

SABIC is a multi-billion-dollar government corporation that was established in 1976 to begin an industrialisation drive in the kingdom, the world's largest oil exporter. Most of the SABIC plants, set up as joint ventures with foreign companies, use natural gas as feedstock.

The report said SABIC produced 63 million tonnes for the entire year of 1985, and it produced 5.7 million tonnes during the first half of 1986.

The upsurge in production was credited to several new petrochemical plants coming on stream during 1985 and reaching full production in 1986.

SABIC reported that total sales for the first half of 1986 rose 69.3 per cent to 1.48 billion riyals (\$394.6 million). Sales for the first half of 1985 totalled 876.4 million riyals (\$233.7 million).

SABIC also reported that costs of production rose 59.5 per cent to 1.27 billion riyals (\$338.6 million). Expenses for administration, selling, and general expenses rose 32.4 per cent to 162.5 million riyals (\$43.3 million).

SABIC's investments in companies in the formation stage tripled to 125.4 million riyals (\$33.4 million).

'Oil market breathes again'

VIENNA (OPECNA) — The oil market is breathing again, due to OPEC action, Mr. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, president of the OPEC conference, declared in a message marking the 26th anniversary of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

He said the organisation, which was founded on Sept. 14, 1960, marks its anniversary, market indicators were already demonstrating once again the crucial role of OPEC as "the only structured association of producers which can influence the price mechanism and secure balance and stability in the world energy market."

He noted that after eight months of market uncertainty highlighted by a major collapse in the price of oil, there was now a general firming up of prices.

"This reversal in the fortunes of the energy market is a direct result of the decision taken at the meeting of the OPEC conference in Geneva last month, to temporarily limit production levels — and of the market's perception that OPEC member countries will abide by that decision, as witnessed by the actions they have since taken," he said.

He added that the OPEC decision had strengthened discipline in the market, and instilled a mood of optimism and certainty in place of the chaos hitherto.

The OPEC president said without OPEC's action, crude oil prices would now be in all probability, he below the \$10 per barrel mark, with "many harmful consequences."

Oil companies would have continued producing at maximum capacity. The investments required to maintain production for a longer period could have been curtailed. Oil producing areas where the production costs were high, such as the North Sea and the United States, would have suffered the most.

Considerable anxiety would have been generated in the worlds of finance and trade, with problems in the international banking system.

"There would also have been anxiety in those consuming countries which greeted the price collapse with jubilation, since they assumed that low oil prices would help solve their economic problems. For, soon after the initial euphoria of the reduced cost of imported oil, they would have been confronted by growing problems of finance, trade, and hence, economic growth," the OPEC president said.

He added that if those non-OPEC producers who undercut prices had heeded OPEC appeals for cooperation last year and reduced their production levels, the market would not have suffered as it did.

The OPEC president, who is also Nigeria's minister of petroleum resources, reiterated that the organisation welcomed the action taken by producers such as Mexico, Egypt, Oman, Malaysia, Angola and Brunei to assist in restoring oil market stability.

OPEC also appreciated Norway's decision to cut out put.

process start towards multilateral contacts between producers and consumers of oil," she said.

Mrs. Dahl said there was no global discussion on energy policy in general, and oil policy in particular, taking place today.

"This is somewhat surprising, given the international cooperation in many commodities of far less importance than oil," she said.

She pointed out: "We have to live with higher energy prices in the future as a result of scarcer resources and stricter environmental controls."

This inevitable development, she said, must be the background to the formulation of future government energy policies.

The Swedish minister stressed that energy policies must be designed to contribute to economic and social development in all countries, with greater attention being paid to the particular problems of developing energy-importing countries.

Referring to the "utmost need" to develop new and renewable energy sources, she said each country should try to find "its own niche", with the right energy mix based as far as possible on indigenous sources, and greater attention being given to environmental aspects of energy.

Mrs. Dahl emphasised that Three-Mile Island and Chernobyl were names linked "not with hope and optimism, but rather with concern and question marks regarding safety, economy and even the future role of nuclear power as such."

On other energy sources, she said that natural gas from offshore deposits, or deposits situated "very far away from consuming areas," was becoming very costly, and a similar situation could exist with coal as new and stricter emissions controls were enforced.

Mr. Arve Johnsen, president of the Norwegian state oil company, Statoil, said that oil and gas will continue to dominate the world energy scene for a long time to come.

Addressing the seminar he called for continuous development and exploration in the energy industry in general, and the oil and gas sectors in particular, to meet world market needs.

The Statoil chief predicted increased demand for oil would push up oil prices to around \$20 a barrel by 1990, with further rises beyond that date.

Assuming a real increase in oil prices in the next decade, he said that gasfields like Troll and Sleipner, containing some oil, could be developed for their crude potential.

Mr. Johnsen urged successful oil companies to continue recruiting and training personnel for exploration, development, transportation, refining and marketing.

In another paper at the seminar, the president of the U.S. energy company, GDC Inc., Mr. Aman Khan, said that the precipitous decline in world oil prices since the beginning of this year had been a subject of great concern to the energy industry in general, but the recent OPEC agreement to curb production had halted the slide.

GATT opens tough talks

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (R) — Ministers from 74 countries met Monday for detailed talks on reshaping the world's trading system amid signs that a group of hardline developing countries might ease their opposition to one of four specific United States proposals.

The Ministers, gathered in this beach resort this week under the auspices of the 92-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), will weigh the U.S. demands against a threat that the Washington delegation will walk out of the talks if its proposals are not accepted.

The American demands cover inclusion of trade in services and capital movements under the GATT umbrella, the convening of talks to set a timescale for ending farm subsidies and a set of tougher rules to protect intellectual property rights such as patents, copyrights and trademarks.

A stalemate may have been averted when Brazil Sunday night announced a softened stand against the proposal to bring trade in services such as insurance, banking and construction under GATT rules.

Brazil had led a group of 10 developing nations in opposition to the item, but Brazilian officials said that, while the group's opposition remained, it would accept dealing with services in talks held alongside the overall GATT talks.

There was no immediate comment from the U.S. delegation on the new Brazilian stand, but U.S. trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yeutter was to spell out the American position in a statement later.

Brazil and India had been leaders of the nations fighting the effort by the United States and the European Community to extend GATT rules to world trade in services.

Many developing nations fear that if their home markets are opened to the big Western multinationals, it would spell the end of their own fledgling service industries.

It was not immediately clear if Brazil's new stand presaged any shifts by other nations opposed to the services issue, including Peru, Egypt and Argentina.

he added.

"It is the duty of all those involved in the energy industry to cooperate with OPEC in order to achieve market stability," the OPEC president declared.

Norway last week announced that it will cut its crude oil exports by 70,000 to 80,000 b/d in November and December.

"The government's decision is based on the desire to stabilise the price of oil at a higher level," the spokesman for the oil and energy ministry said in a statement.

The statement noted that prices had dropped in recent months to levels which created major problems for the Norwegian economy and business and industry.

It said such low price levels could also eventually undermine the efforts to promote "the sound utilisation of resources and the reliability of supplies, thus undermining the stability of the international energy market."

The ministry pointed out that the 10 per cent cut in Norway's oil exports assumed that output cuts by other producers would be "effectively followed up and carried further with a view to the continued stabilisation of prices."

The statement said: "In the short term, it does not seem possible to stabilise prices at a reasonable level unless producer countries limit production."

It said royalty oil from the fourth quarter of this year would be refined and used to build up "permanent emergency preparedness reserves," making it possible to reduce net Norwegian crude exports by about 10 per cent in November and December.

The oil and energy ministry spokesman also told OPECNA that Norway was working on "new measures" for January which would be implemented provided OPEC continued its policy of production restraint.

He said Norway was currently producing 850,000 b/d from its North Sea fields.

Governments must act, Swedish minister stresses

Meanwhile, speakers at the eighth annual Oxford energy seminar last week called for cooperation between oil producers and consumers to restore stability to the world oil market.

Addressing participants on the final day of the two-week seminar, which is cosponsored by OPEC and O.A.P.E.C., Swedish Environment and Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl said oil was of such fundamental importance that governments had a responsibility to promote international dialogue and cooperation to bring about long-term stability.

"We must act so as to dispel impressions that oil in international relations is more of a bone of contention than an area of cooperation," she declared.

"We will sooner or later see a

THE Daily Crossword by Evelyn Walsh

ACROSS

1 Wild earth

5 Kind of buddy

10 Sheep calls

14 Sunday section for short

15 Antelope

16 Dugout

17 Swelling

18 Log edifice

19 Time

20 Mass. coin

22 Hunters at times

24 Yucatan native

26 Alpine stuff

27 Sifted

31 Rope fibers

32 — No Va

35 Soviet co-op

36 Personal garment

39 Mausoleum

41 Star in Cygnus

43 Fashion name

44 Original

46 Sub finder

48 "Wee" to

49 Kewpie

51 Lovers

52 Kitten's name

53 Old card game

54 Magnesium

55 Address claim

56 Angel's aura

57 Timmy role

58 Black

59 Woody's boy

60 Shesha's brother

61 Flynn

62 Hept of old time

63 Vase

64 — mite

65 Phil of boy

67 Ancient kingdom

DOWN

1 Estrada of TV

2 Kind of dancer

3 Remounting

4 Scale sequence

5 Barbecue locale

6 Man — mouse?

7 Replacements

8 Passing notices

9 Peggy Lee hit

10 In reverse

11 Compotent

12 Sandbar tree

13 Lepess

21 Durango dwelling

22 Timber wolf

23 Up-front beta

24 Humming

25 Vase

26 Harper role

29 Makes tractable

30 Mashed potato

32 B. town

33 Standoffish

34 Later

35 Decorator

37 Home at al.

38 Monkey business locale

42 Sea

45 Wraparound

47 Kind of admiral

48 Strong threads

52 Asian plain

54 Intelligent

56 Cartoonist

57 Listen!

58 — want for...

59 Hole

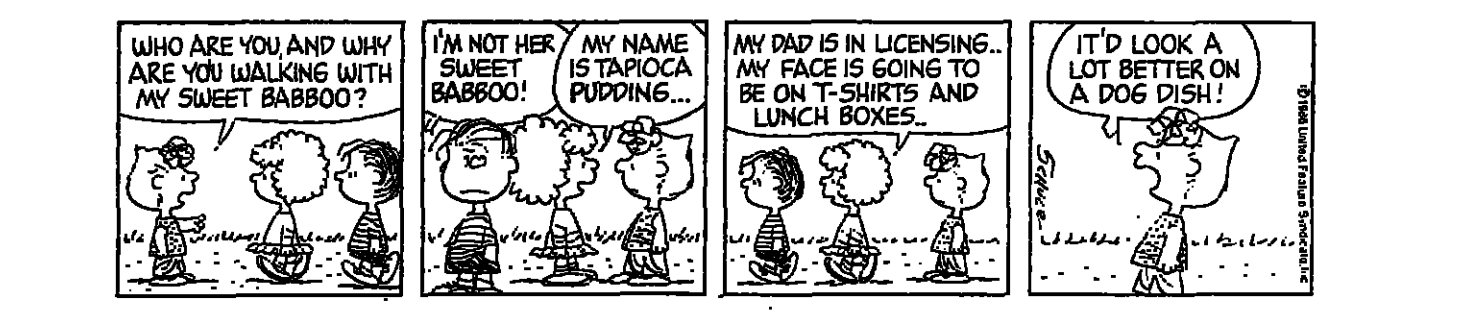
61 Musical instrument

62 Peasle pot

63 Enlarge

65 Fabled bird

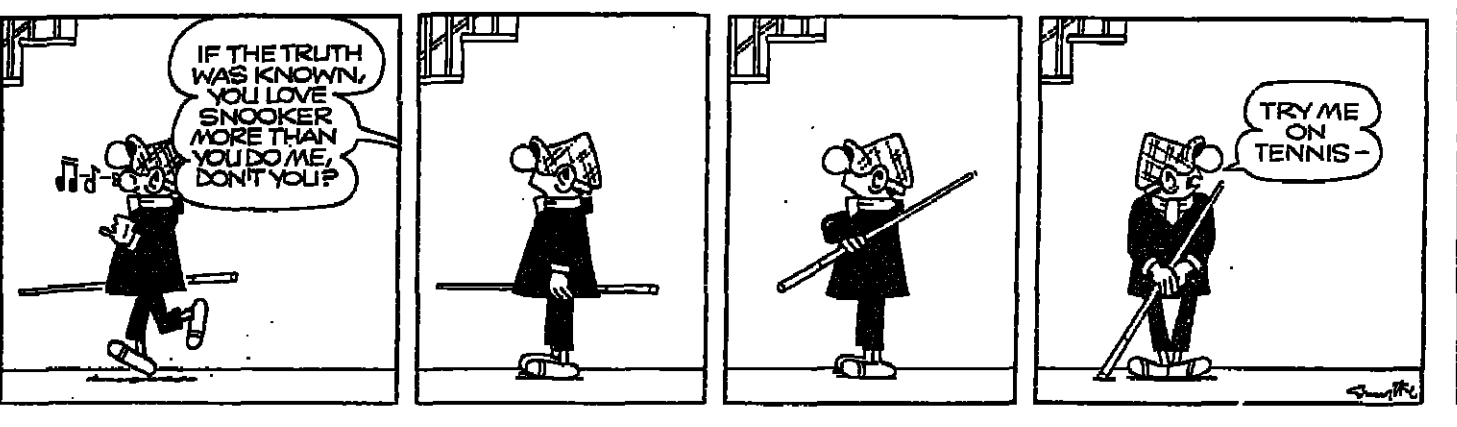
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"The neighbors called. They're nonsmokers and your cigar is bothering them!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YEMSS

HOACC

RAUBUE

YERMIS

WHAT THE BRIDGE ON THE VIOLIN ENABLES THE PLAYER TO GET.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: HHS

Yesterday's Jumbles: GULLY RAINY CARBON POETRY

Answer: Napoleon was the first man who thought he was this — NAPOLEON



# Up to 14 reported killed in clashes among Soweto blacks

## Pretoria appoints 1st non-white ambassador

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Fierce faction fighting erupted over the weekend in Soweto, South Africa's largest black township, and press reports Monday said up to 14 people may have been killed.

The South African Press Association said 14 people died when residents of Soweto's Meadowlands section clashed with migrant workers staying at all-male hostels.

But police sources said they heard of only three fatalities and were checking reports of a higher death toll.

Faction fights, usually on tribal lines, have broken out sporadically in black townships around the country where different tribesmen vie for meagre living space.

The agency quoted residents in the area as saying houses were burnt during the fighting. It gave no other details.

The Soweto violence broke out last week when Meadowlands residents said they wanted the local council to evict the hostel dwellers, mostly migrant labourers employed in the vast mining industry.

The residents said most inhabitants of the Mzimhlope Hostel where the weekend fighting was centred were

members of the Zulu tribe, South Africa's largest with six million people.

Hundreds of blacks have been killed in tribal fighting over the past two years around the country, mostly in clashes pitting Zulus against other tribesmen in Natal province.

Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi is regarded by anti-apartheid radicals as too moderate in his opposition to Pretoria's race discrimination policies.

Meanwhile South Africa has appointed its first non-white ambassador, an ethnic Indian named as representative to the European Community (EC), the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

They said the new ambassador to the EC would be Bhandu Ramchand, an Indian, who is at present a law professor at the University of Durban, Westville.

The announcement came as EC foreign ministers convened in Brussels to decide whether to go ahead with a limited package of economic sanctions against

Pretoria in protest at its apartheid racial discrimination policies.

A ministry spokesman said South Africa had previously appointed some non-white diplomats but Prof. Ramchand was the first non-white ambassador.

Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said Monday that South Africa would look to the Far East if West Europe and the United States impose economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Mr. Botha was speaking on his return from trade talks in Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong.

He told reporters that if sanctions were imposed, South Africa would be able to obtain from the Far East the manufactured goods that it presently imports from Europe and the United States.

His two-week trip had shown "many opportunities in a variety of fields which could be exploited" by South African businessmen, the foreign minister said.

State radio Monday cautioned neighbouring black states to act cautiously when considering sanctions against Pretoria.

The daily commentary, which reflects government thinking, said it was imperative for Zimbabwe and Zambia, in their own interests, to keep open trade routes through South Africa.

The threat to these routes, through sanctions talks, is a threat to the economic well-being of Zimbabwe and Zambia, as well as Malawi, Botswana and the Shaba province of Zaire," it said.

Zimbabwe and Zambia, heavily dependent on trade routes through South Africa, have been in the forefront of the foreign sanctions campaign.

State radio said "the factual position cries out for caution on the part of those pondering over sanctions — caution in the interests of millions of people who live beyond the borders of South Africa."

European Community foreign ministers Monday began a two-day meeting with action on South Africa heading the agenda.

The meeting is the last scheduled before expiry of a Sept. 27 deadline for Pretoria to change its race policies, but senior diplomats have indicated the ministers could postpone yet again a final decision on whether to approve sanctions.

EC leaders agreed in principle a package of limited economic measures at a summit of EC leaders in the Dutch capital last June, but gave Pretoria a further three months to take some conciliatory steps.

# Greek quake death toll rises to 20

KALAMATA, Greece (Agencies) — The death toll in the earthquake that rocked southern Greece on Saturday rose by three Monday to at least 20, officials said.

Rescuers, spurred on by the discovery Sunday of a small baby still alive after 24 hours under rubble, battled through the night to locate more survivors.

Another quake registering 4.1 on the Richter Scale shook Kalamata during the night causing people to leave their tents.

No further damage or casualties were reported from the fresh tremors but they brought increased fears for people only just beginning to recover from Saturday's killer quake.

French experts and Greek rescue workers who struggled through the night to locate more survivors brought out the mangled body of a dead man from the rubble of a collapsed apartment block.

A second quake registering 3.8 on the Richter scale occurred a few minutes after the first.

It caused no injuries nor damage but prompted worried Kalamata residents to bring furniture and other belongings out of their homes.

Rescue authorities said there were still eight to 10 people missing, believed to be buried in the collapsed apartment block.

French experts with dogs joined Greek rescue workers Sunday probing the huge pile of debris which was all that remained of the apartment block.

Suddenly one of the French team's two German shepherd dogs barked to indicate it had sensed someone alive in the ruins. The rescuers appealed for silence and then traced a baby's cries.

After 20 minutes a Greek

rescuer suddenly stood up, triumphantly holding in his arms a 10-day-old baby that had somehow survived after the quake struck Saturday night.

Women wept with joy and even some of the tough rescue workers were emotional as the child lifted its hands to its rescuer's face as he carried it to a waiting ambulance.

The government of prime minister Andreas Papandreu mounted a massive relief operation to Kalamata, including an airlift of doctors and medical supplies, food and tents.

One of Greece's leading seismic experts, Professor Yiannis Dracopoulos, told newsmen that a second strong quake registering 5.3 had followed the first big tremor and that 15 others between 3.5 and 4.5 were recorded in the area up to noon Sunday.

Defence Minister Yiannis Haralambopoulos advised people in this southern port city not to return to their homes. He said the government was providing 1,600 tents to shelter up to 10,000 people at campsites being set up in parks and vacant lots around the city.

"Everyone should stay away from damaged buildings for the next 10 days. There could be an aftershock of the same strength as the original earthquake," Prof. Dracopoulos said in an interview on state-run television.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the quake leveled 112 houses in Kalamata, including a five-storey apartment building near the waterfront, and damaged another 1,150 homes.

Streets were filled with rubble, plaster and broken glass from shattered store windows. Two brothers identified as Yiannis and Theodoros Paladinos died when their car was flattened by chunks of debris tumbling from the

apartment building.

When Saturday's quake struck, jagged cracks appeared and interior walls crumbled in dozens of older homes.

"The ceiling started coming down and all the doors jammed. My wife and I had to climb out through a broken window. I'm afraid we'll never be able to go back home," said Panagiotis Dragoutsis, a 75-year-old retired storeowner, his eyes filled with tears.

The quake sent a booming sound throughout the town.

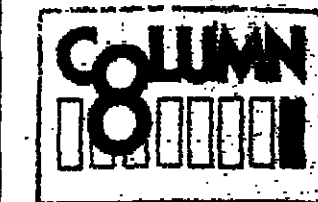
"I got real frightened. You could feel the ground moving underneath you. I ran with my sister all the way back home to see if everyone was OK," said 11-year-old Steven Geros, from the United States, who was staying with relatives in Kalamata.

The tremor also destroyed 117 of the 120 homes in the village of Elaiochori, on the slopes of Mt. Taygetos, 20 kilometres east of the city, said a Defence Ministry spokesman who asked for anonymity.

A senior police officer, who asked for anonymity, said the earthquake casualties could have been higher, but hundreds of residents were attending an open-air ceremony inaugurating a new ferry line from Kalamata Port.

The ferry operating was immediately requisitioned as an emergency medical centre. Five Greek navy warships steamed into Kalamata Port carrying blankets, food and equipment to bake bread for the city, the Defence Ministry spokesman said.

The quake had its epicentre in the seabed, 15 kilometres off the southern Greek mainland in a seismically active region known as the Hellenic Trench.



# Tropical fish gets a glass eye

BRUSSELS (R) — A tropical fish belonging to a rare species has been given a glass eye by university zoologists in Belgium, after going partially blind. Zoologists at Liege University said they decided to embark on the delicate operation after the fish, a 15-cm (six-inch) long surgeonfish from the Pacific and a star attraction at the university's aquarium, lost the sight of one eye. They said the operation, which involved fixing the glass eye in place with a tiny suction device, appeared to have been a success. They added that the patient would be on show again soon.

# Gandhi's children to study in Moscow

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has decided to send his two children to the Soviet Union to study at a school run by the Vatican, a newspaper reported Sunday. Rahul, 16, and Priyanka, 14, will study at the Vatican school in the Spanish embassy in Moscow, the free press journal reported. They will be looked after by their aunt, Nadia, sister of their Italian-born mother, Sonia. The two children were taken out of exclusive schools in New Delhi and put under private tutors following death threats from Sikh terrorists. Their grandmother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was gunned down by two Sikh security guards on Oct. 31, 1984. The newspaper said Rahul and Priyanka originally were to be sent to the American school in Moscow but Soviet officials objected to the idea. "Obviously Moscow did not want the privilege to be claimed by the United States," the Bombay-based newspaper said.

# Irwin gives up search for Noah's Ark

OVERLAND PARK, Kansas (AP) — Former astronaut James B. Irwin, who has made several trips to Mount Ararat in eastern Turkey in hopes of finding the remains of Noah's Ark, says he is giving up the search for good. "I think I've done all I can to attract attention to the Ark. I think it is time others take up the search," he said. Irwin, 56, and seven others were detained by Turkish officials for one day last month on suspicion of espionage while the group looked for the Ark. Irwin said that the explorers were detained on charges of making an illegal flight and taking illegal pictures, even though they had received approval to explore Mount Ararat. The pictures were later returned to them. The Bible's Book of Genesis says the Ark came to rest near Mount Ararat after the great flood.

# Miss Tennessee crowned Miss America

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Miss Tennessee Kellye Cash, the grandniece of country music star Johnny Cash, walked the line on the runway Saturday after she was crowned Miss America 1987. The first runnerup was Miss Virginia Julianne Smith, 21. The second runnerup was Miss South Carolina Dawn Elizabeth Smith, 22. Third runnerup was Miss Michigan Kellye Garver, 23, and the fourth runnerup was Miss Missouri Tamara Tungate, 21. Wearing a white sequined gown with platinum sequined stripes, the blonde Miss Cash was crowned by Miss America 1986 Susan Akin, 22, of Mississippi, and took her victory stroll down the runway in Convention Hall as EmCee Garry Collins sang the pageant standard "there she is."

# Man found guilty of enslaving children

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan (AP) — A federal judge, citing a litany of brutality charges against the House of Jewish religious sect, found the cult's leader and six of its members guilty of enslaving children, U.S. district Judge Douglas Hillman said a climate of fear at the group's now-defunct camp in rural south-west Michigan resulted in the enslavement. Self-described "prophet" William A. Lewis, founder of the Black Hebrew Israelite Jews, and six others were found guilty of conspiring to enslave, punishable by up to life in prison. Hillman also found Lewis and five of the others guilty of holding in involuntary servitude 12-year-old John Yarbrough, who died July 4, 1983, after severe beatings. The involuntary servitude count carries a penalty of up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

# Meeting on Salvadorean peace talks collapses

PANAMA CITY (R) — Negotiations aimed at laying the groundwork for peace talks in El Salvador planned for next Friday have collapsed here, both sides announced.

Salvadorean officials and rebel leaders, meeting here for the last three days, have said they wanted the talks to proceed as scheduled next Friday in Seseo, El Salvador.

But the preliminary talks, on the agenda, security measures, and related issues, broke up here Sunday evening.

Salvadorean officials Sunday night blamed the leftist rebels for scuttling the Seseo talks because of guerrilla objections to government-proposed security measures.

In a separate news conference, the rebels said they had offered to meet the government delegation again within 10 days to try again to remove obstacles to new peace talks.

"We wouldn't want to say that the possibilities of a third meeting have been closed," Ana Guadalupe Martinez, a rebel commander and delegate to the talks here, told reporters.

The rebels have been fighting the U.S.-backed government for nearly seven years.

Two rounds of peace talks were held in October and November of 1984 but they ended in a stalemate, with each side accusing the other of exploiting the talks solely for their propaganda value.

The government team Sunday night said President Jose Napoleon Duarte and other top officials would go to Seseo anyway, hoping for a last-minute change of heart by the guerrillas.

"We're going to wait for them in Seseo," Minister of Communications and Culture Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes told reporters. "We're giving them all the guarantees, if they don't arrive, it's not our fault," said Mr. Ray Prendes, Mr. Duarte's closest personal adviser.

Martinez, however, said the rebels would "definitely not" attend talks in Seseo on Friday. "There are no conditions for it," she said.

Mr. Ray Prendes said the disagreement centred on the rebels' call for a nationwide truce while peace talks were under way, and their demand that a demilitarised zone be created in and around Seseo, a town of some 18,000 inhabitants 95 miles (150 kilometres) north east of San Salvador, the capital.

# American, Soviet officials trade barbs over Daniloff

JURMALA, USSR (AP) — U.S. National Security Adviser Jack Matlock on Monday condemned the espionage charges against American journalist Nicholas Daniloff as an "outrage" that still threatens to frustrate improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Mr. Matlock and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir V. Petrovsky exchanged sharp words over the Daniloff case at the start of a five-day conference billed as an attempt to find ways to improve superpower relations.

Mr. Petrovsky repeated Soviet accusations that Daniloff, a correspondent for U.S. News and World Report magazine, was guilty of espionage and conspired with a U.S. diplomat who the Soviets allege was CIA station chief in Moscow.

"The U.S. government knows well of the intelligence operations Mr. Daniloff has conducted," Mr. Petrovsky charged. "You know who was his guide in intelligence operations."

He said responsible government officials should not introduce a "propagandist element" into the private conference.

"Precisely because I am a responsible official of the U.S. government, I know very well that Mr. Daniloff is innocent," Mr. Matlock replied. "No amount of

evidence brought forward by the Soviet side alleging the contrary is going to be accepted in the United States."

The Daniloff case has "cast a deep shadow over U.S.-Soviet relations and cannot help but have an impact on our deliberations," Mr. Matlock told 2,300 listeners, mostly Soviet officials and selected representatives of Soviet Latvia.

About 270 Americans participating in the conference applauded Mr. Matlock's statement that Daniloff is innocent. Soviets in the open-air pavilion broke into derisive laughter.

"Nick Daniloff's arrest seems to us nothing other than seizure of a hostage," Mr. Matlock said, speaking in Russian.

"It is obvious that Mr. Daniloff was framed by Soviet officials after Gennadiy Zakharov, a professional Soviet intelligence officer residing in the United States under cover of United Nations employment, was arrested in an act of espionage," Mr. Matlock said.

"But let it be understood that we cannot and will not equate a professional spy caught red-handed with an innocent American journalist," Mr. Matlock said, referring to U.S. refusal so far to consider a swap for Daniloff.

# Seoul sees N. Korean hand in airport explosion

SEOUL (R) — South Korean officials said they believed Communist North Korea was behind the bomb blast that killed five people at Seoul airport, and launched a huge nationwide manhunt for those responsible.

The powerful blast ripped through Kimpoo Airport's crowded arrival hall Sunday afternoon and 32 people also were wounded, according to the latest official count.

No foreigners were among the casualties, although athletes, sports officials and tourists from throughout the region were flying in throughout the weekend to attend the Asian Games which open here on Saturday.

Seoul Monday went out of its way to reassure the 28 participating nations. Games organisers contacted all governments concerned to pledge their athletes would be safe during the 15-day sporting festival.

President Chun Doo Hwan added his personal guarantee during a visit to the athletes' village in South Eastern Seoul where already tight security was further increased. A 20,000-strong force of police detailed to guard the sportsmen and games facilities Monday searched drains and toilets for possible bombs, and began testing all food brought into the village.

Police and troops meanwhile set up checkpoints, across the country with more than 500 in the capital alone. National Police Chief Kang Min-Chang told reporters his men were focusing their investigations on a suspected link to North Korea.

He said investigators believed they saw North Korea's hand in

the attack, pointing to similarities between the bombing in Rangoon in October 1983 which killed 17 members of a visiting South Korean delegation, and a blast the previous month at the U.S. Cultural Centre in the South Korean city of Taejeon.

An official Burmese inquiry blamed the Rangoon slaughter on North Korean agents, but Pyongyang denied involvement.

A senior government official who attended ministerial crisis meetings in Seoul Sunday night and Monday told reporters: "Judging from objective circumstances, the incident appears to have been committed either by North Korea, which is bent on disrupting the games, or by impure elements influenced by the North."

A force of 100,000 police was already on high alert, and measures were being taken to neutralise announced plans by student activists to stage noisy demonstrations in opposition to what they see as the government's costly prestige project in staging the games. They argue the huge sums involved would be better employed improving the lot of poor workers and farmers.

The country's restive parliamentary opposition, itself bitterly hostile to Mr. Chun and his government, has unofficially, conceded a truce for the period of the games, and leading dissident Kim Young-San Monday expressed shock at the airport attack.

"I make it clear once again that all forms of terrorism must be crushed, and those groups who use violence are the enemy of all freedom-loving people," Mr. Kim added.

# Former agent says CIA targeted on Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operative Edward Lee Howard, granted asylum in Moscow, has said the Soviet Union is the prime target for U.S. intelligence.

But in some 30 minutes of filmed interview on Moscow Television, Howard made no reference to American reporter Nicholas Daniloff, confined to the Soviet capital after being charged by the Soviets with spying.

Neither did Howard, trained for two years from 1981 to 1983 to become a CIA operative under diplomatic cover in Moscow, mention Murat Natirbof, named by Soviet officials at the weekend as former CIA station chief at the U.S. embassy.

Daniloff, provisionally released on Friday, had said earlier he expected Howard would seek to link him and other journalists in Moscow to the CIA.

The 34-year-old Howard, who fled an enquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) last September, implicitly denied he had been a Soviet agent as American intelligence officials have said.

Daniloff, 51-year-old correspondent for the weekly U.S. News and World Report, told a news conference at the U.S. embassy Sunday he remained convinced he was framed to secure the release of a Soviet physicist held in New York on spying charges.

But at another news conference on Saturday, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov insisted that Daniloff was a spy and that the physicist, Gennadiy Zakharov, had himself been set up by the Americans.

Against this background of charge and counter-charge, U.S. and Soviet officials and leading journalists opened a meeting in Jurmala, Soviet Latvia, Monday to discuss the state of relations between the two powers.

The unprecedented week-long public debate, portions of which are to be broadcast uncensored on Soviet and American television, has been organised by a private U.S. Institute for International Affairs.

But attendance at the gathering from the U.S. has been dwindling as some figures pulled out in apparent protest over Daniloff's arrest.

Heading the U.S. team in Jurmala, a sea-side resort on the Baltic, is Jack Matlock, presidential adviser on Soviet affairs in the National Security Council and a former acting ambassador in Moscow.

In the first session of debate, the fluent Russian-speaking Matlock will meet Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky.

Among U.S. figures who have withdrawn from the meeting are former Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick and Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle, both hardliners on relations with Moscow.

# Aquino starts U.S. visit

MANILA (R) — President Corason Aquino, defying advice from many supporters not to leave the country because of fears of a coup, Monday left for an official visit to the United States.

In a brief departure statement, he said those who feared his absence would endanger democracy were "those on whom we cannot depend to protect it."

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, regarded as a potential threat because of his hold over the armed forces, and military chief Gen. Fidel Ramos were among those who saw her off.

Mrs. Aquino was given full military honours and a 21-gun salute before she boarded a regular flight of Philippine Airlines to San Francisco where she will transfer to a White House jet to go to Washington. She is set to meet President Reagan on Wednesday.

# Reagans call on Americans to fight against drug abuse

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and his wife Nancy, recalling how America swung into action after it was attacked in World War II, have made an unusual and emotional appeal for help in the fight against drug abuse.

In a joint appearance, nationally televised from their living quarters in the White House, the Reagans sought to inspire a national crusade to stop what they called the chemical destruction and terrorising of America.

"Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage," Mr. Reagan said.

Urging Americans to mobilise against drugs as they did in 1941 against foreign attack, he said: "My generation will remember how America swung in another war for our freedom and it's time for all of us to pull together."

"What an insult it will be to what we are — and whence we came — if we do not rise up together in defiance against this cancer of drugs."

Mr. Reagan said he would announce a series of new proposals in his administration's anti-drug programme.

They are expected to include an executive order mandating drug tests for federal employees who hold sensitive jobs, as well as new action in such areas as interdiction, education and treatment.

Mr. Reagan has said he favours mandatory drug testing for federal workers in health and safety related posts and other "sensitive" areas.

The president's highly-publicised antidrug drive was launched last month and has become the burning issue in Congress as lawmakers, facing a mid-term election on Nov. 4, detect increasing public concern.

The House of Representatives last week passed a sweeping, multi-billion dollar package ordering the military to stop drugs at the country's borders and allowing the death penalty for "drug kingpins."

Gen. Ramos told reporters the military was on red alert in Manila and added: "Let me just say we are fully prepared to handle any contingency or emergency to keep the government stable and safe from armed threats."

In July, supporters loyal to deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos made an attempt to seize power but the coup bid collapsed in less than 36 hours.

"We have assured the president that we will keep it that way while she is away so that she will have peace of mind in attending to her mission in the United States," Gen. Ramos said.

In her departure statement Mrs. Aquino said she would meet international business and financial leaders and added: "I shall bring before them the problems of our country whose solution I believe should be as much their concern as ours."

# GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND ORIN KATZ  
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## ANSWER TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AK93 ♠A1054 ♣A ♠AQ32  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

What do you bid now?  
A.—How did such an easy question slip into this quiz? Despite a possible misfit, your hand is just too strong for any action other than a jump shift. We would choose two hearts, to give partner the opportunity of bidding spades at the two-level. The one bid we would not contemplate is three no trump: you have an unbalanced hand and should make every effort to locate a fit.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠93 ♠J652 ♠QJ5 ♠A876  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♣ Pass 1 NT Pass  
3 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—You have an awkward rebid to make. You don't want to bid three no trump with only a single club stopper and a shaky stopper in the suit you have bid, and you shouldn't raise partner's second suit with only three-card support. Since partner's jump shift is forcing to game, the solution is to make a "temporizing" "preference" of three spades, and wait for partner to clarify his holding.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q6 ♠AQ3 ♠95 ♠Q7632  
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

A.—You certainly want to get into the auction, but you can't afford a takeout double: should partner respond to such action with one spade, you would be in an untenable position; to bid two clubs then would show a much better hand than you have. Your club suit is not good enough for a two-level overcall, so that leaves just one option: one heart. You don't like to take

such action, even at the one-level, on a four-card suit, but this is clearly the right hand for it.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠85 ♠AQJ103 ♠KQ5 ♠AQ3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

What action do you take?  
A.—Unless partner has hidden heart support, you have surely located an adequate trump suit. Now you have to tell partner about your strength, and a jump to four diamonds tells about your high-card values and the quality of your support. The alternative is a high reverse of three clubs, but that could lead to complications.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ76 ♠A85 ♠107 ♠KQ63  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 NT Pass Pass Dble  
Pass 2 ♣ Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—Since most doubles of no trump contracts are for penalties, you can't expect much from partner in the way of high cards—with anything in the way of defense, he would have been happy to pass. All you can hope for from partner is diamond length, and the best spot for your side is right where you are now. Pass.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q763 ♠A ♠10952 ♠A632  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 1 ♣ Pass  
1 ♣ Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—With so much of your strength concentrated in the opponents' suits, this is a close decision. However, the bidding of the opponents has made it clear that they do not have a great preponderance of the strength, and you should certainly find partner with some length in one of the unbid suits. We would make a takeout double.

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